JULY

Jacksonville Republican.

"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

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J. F. GRANT,

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Ter[illegible]

Adv[illegible]

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
June 30th 1843.

MR. J. M. BURT:

SIR,—Many persons in this community desire the publication of the Address you delivered at the close of your Examination of the 29th inst., to the pupils of the "Jacksonville Female Academy."

We therefore solicit a copy of said Address to be used accordingly.

Respectfully,

J. FORNEY,
E. L. WOODWARD,
J. D. HOKE, &c.

GENTLEMEN,—[illegible] bearing date June [illegible] in which a co[illegible] Address, before the pupils of the [illegible]nville Female Academy," is solicited for publication. Did I know that it would b[illegible] entirely satisfactory to yourselves, I should express a desire that it might not be published. But I thank you, gentlemen, for your kind intentions in making this request, and while I comply with your wishes, I hope you will look with indulgence upon so hasty a production.

Respectfully,

J. M. BURT.

J. Forney,
E. L. Woodward,
J. D. Hoke, &c.—

[illegible] Jun[illegible]

[illegible] new its progress in eternity; and if this is so, which most admit, and if those master spirits who have gone before, and whose works have been transmitted to us, stamped with the genius of immortality, have some daks spots upon the disk of their intellectual sun, which can be too plainly detected by [illegible] that we should not despair, but employ[illegible] the instruments which nature has furnished [illegible] girded with the panoply of art, [illegible]he field, & carefully marking the [illegible] of others, avoiding their de[illegible] too servile imitation of their [illegible] a new path in the field of [illegible]te our names in letters of [illegible]most pinnacle of the tem[illegible]

[illegible]erhaps, that the learned D. D. [illegible]sive order of his imagination. [illegible]his pupils never to despair of [illegible]tainments. This is one view [illegible] taken of the subject, and [illegible]ought the picture may be, it [illegible]tional and a correct one. [illegible]views, also, have been pre[illegible]tion to the boundless resource[illegible]an mind, when highly cultiva[illegible]ndered the master of its own [illegible]houghts. So the subject is an old [illegible]but old as it is, its very name ought [illegible]dle in the breast of every man, who [illegible] a lover of the human species, a spark which should never grow dim, till life's sun might set. It ought to be written upon the baldric of the sky, in letters of light soft as the moon beam, yet brilliant as the sun, so that he who runs may read. It is like the character of a true friend, the more it is developed, the greater the beauty which it discloses.

Now though we are disposed, briefly, to discuss the subject at the present time, we shall not direct the attention to the intellectual flights of a Milton or a Homer; lest we might ourselves get into a region of fanciful nothing, but we will consider, first, the nature of the thing, to be educated. It is no less than immortal mind, an emanation of [illegible]y himself, the fountain and source of [illegible]ing which constitutes the glory or [illegible]man. It is the seat of all those [illegible] pleasurable emotions, which [illegible] with the skies. It is that [illegible] the wings of imagination. [illegible]of time fly to the uttermost [illegible] and form to itself the [illegible]es—create new worlds [illegible]h myriads of living be[illegible]ot the very elements to [illegible] the lightning from the [illegible]d cause it to descend, [illegible]ergies, harmlessly at our [illegible]k with a Newton mid the [illegible]news blazing tail, [illegible] the planets in a scale. [illegible]rich in thought, and mighty in [illegible]nceptions. It is that which must exist, [illegible]hen the sun shall grow dim, and the stars be lost in endless night.

If such then, be the character of the thing to be educated, how important, that the proper means should be provide, and motives presented, for its full developement, in order that its power, its utility and beauty, may be seen and felt.

Secondly, we come to consider the change wrought upon the mind by proper education. In the education of an individual, it is no less astonishing, than delightful, to witness the progress of the mind, through the successive stages of its developement, and the happy effect produced upon the subject of it.

We cannot, perhaps, better illustrate this, than by supposing the case of an individual, who has only a moderate degree of intellect, [illegible]who has never enjoyed the advantages [illegible]or education, immediately placed [illegible]and judicious tuition. She is a [illegible]or 10 years of age. She [illegible]school room, looks upon the [illegible]haps, suspended from the [illegible]onishment, and wonders [illegible]use they can be—that he [illegible]curious sort of man indeed, [illegible]e such things.

[illegible] book is placed in her hands [illegible]nted to baker as the goal. In[illegible]ying her lesson as directed, [illegible]the leaves, an with her dull [illegible]from which there beams not [illegible]ligence, she surveys each [illegible]ing done this, she returns [illegible]derings, and attempts, in a [illegible]r, to pronounce baker.

[illegible]is called upon to recite. She [illegible]along with the assistance of her [illegible]ner, and finally reaches the bottom of the first line. That will do comes from the teacher, will you now spell baker. With some hesitancy it comes, *Bakr*. Not quite as it should be. You must give each letter its proper and distinct sound, in this manner: *B a k-e-r*. She understands this simple fact, and as she does so, you can see the half concealed smile playing upon her features. The mind has seized upon truth, its only proper aliment. It becomes interested at once. A second, and a third trial is made, at each of which something new perhaps is discovered, by which the mind receives an additional impulse, or if this is not the case, the very facility with which it is enabled to repeat knowledge already acquired, is a source of true pleasure, and an incitement to more vigorous and continued action. After having become a tolerable good speller [illegible]d reader, a Geography and Grammar are [illegible]furnished her; the former of which, [illegible]g a kind of an abridged history of [illegible]st and present condition of the [illegible]ll as other things, a knowledge [illegible]f high importance, and the latter many of those principles which constitute the only legitimate basis of all language, furnish a fruitful field of beauty, upon which the mind may feast an grow.

Every object in this field has at last passed under strict examination and review, by our young pupil. The mind has increased, in its energies, tenfold, by the efforts which it has now made. The brightened eye, the elastic step, and the bounding pulse, but too well indicate the developement and progress of mind. Next comes Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, perhaps, together with Colburn, that admirable little book, on the inductive method of instruction, that little book so pleasant to the eyes of the young ladies of this school, that golden link in the chain of science, containing truths to be developed upon the principles of the Baconian philosophy, a beautiful fabric which shall remain to be admired, as long as science has its votaries. Out of these several fountains of knowledge, the mind of this young lady, a name to which she has now justly become entitled, drinks largely and freely, producing golden fruits, upon which friends and parents may gaze with satisfaction and delight.

Now picture to your mind, even at this stage of improvement, another individual, whose mind, like the neglected field, has been left uncultivated, and institute a comparison between the two.

In the countenance of the one, beams the light of intelligence; and as she converses, mark the purity and correctness of her language & sentiments. She has been educated both intellectually & morally. She has not been taught to rail at others, but to look within herself, and correct her own foibles. No artificial pomp characterizes her manners, but grace, dignity, and simplicity nicely blended, throw a charm around her every movement. Her heart is the seat of all those virtues and affections, which, in a great measure, constitute the loveliness of female character. Now view the other. Instead of those lively and expressive features, those brilliant orbs through which the mind and heart in rapturous tones do sometimes speak, observe the languid gaze, and listless indifference manifested, to every refined and noble sentiment. Selfishness, perhaps, is a predominant trait in her character. She has no standard of moral action. Turbulent passion has usurped the throne of reason, and what conscience dictates to be done, or warns her not to do, she does it not and does it too.

This, in part, is but too true a picture of the real condition of many who grow up with uncultivated minds and hearts.

Thirdly we come to speak in relation to the obstacles in the way to high mental attainments.

The first which we shall notice, and which, indeed, is the only one we have time to treat of, is that *corroding, blasting* mildew of the mind, *indolence*. I am inclined to think that man, by nature, is prone to indolence. This arises from the connection of soul with matter, and were it not for the powerful motives which are sometimes presented, to the mind, to call it in to action, the affairs of this world would become stationary. The great differences, among mankind, in relation to the manifestations of mind, arise not so much, perhaps, from the different degrees of natural capacity, as from other causes. There are comparatively few persons in the world, who have not the capacity to rise high in the scale of intellectual greatness. But it is this natural aversion of the mind, to thought, which prevents it from rising to that degree of superiority, which it otherwise might.

We speak of one individual being naturally fond of study, and of another being naturally indolent. This has arisen somewhat from habit. The one, resisting natural inclination to indolence, has acquired a love and a taste for study, which, if properly encouraged, will ripen into an undying passion, that will ever stimulate its possessors with a desire to drink deep at the fountain of knowledge. The other yielding to its influence, finally becomes completely subject to its controll, and unless some means are employed, to break the fetters which it imposes, it will eventually rust the very soul—destroy all the vital energies of the mind, and render the subject of it as inactive as the clod of the valley.

I would say to you, then, young ladies, never give any countenance to indolence. She is a wretched object, clad in rags and poverty, and ought to be scouted out of the world, as unfit to dwell mid active & intelligent beings. Without her the mind is free to act, with her, mental dearth ensues.

Fourthly and lastly, we come to notice briefly, the proper instruments, by which the mind is enabled to progress in knowledge. They are *application* and *perseverance*. These are the golden keys which will unlock the treasures of science, and enrich the mind with their beauties. No person ever has, or ever will arrive at distinction without them. We may talk about natural genius—those master minds which have now and then burst upon the world, like a comet, and with their effulgence dispersed the darkness of ignorance, or broken the chains of tyranny; but, after close examination, it will be found, that the mind, under such circumstances, had been secretly ripening for a display of its powers. This was undoubtedly the case with Patrick Henry, that star of the first magnitude, whose mighty and sudden exhibitions of eloquence, were a source of astonishment to all those who knew him. We have but to ask ourselves who are they, that have in all ages of the world been the most distinguished for their talents and usefulness, and it will be found to be those, who have rendered themselves so by dint of application and perseverance. A Franklin, a Bacon and a Newton, a constellation which has shed so much lustre upon science, are severally striking examples of what may be accomplished by *application* and *perseverance*. Of your own sex, a More and our own melodious sigourney, rise before you as examples. You must, then, young ladies, possess these traits of character, or you never can rise to any great degree of mental superiority; but by observing them, by continually applying your minds to something which is useful, whether in school, or out of it, you may become an ornament to society, and a blessing to the world. Young ladies, after leaving school, are apt to think that nothing more is to be done. That their education is completed, and consequently make no farther efforts at improvement. A more erroneous idea, and one more prejudicial to their highest interests, could not possibly be entertained. Your education on earth, young ladies, is never to be completed. You should review your studies, and add to your stock of Knowledge each day. You should go on from one degree of improvement to another, till your education commenced here, shall be completed in the bright realms above. Mind is progressive, or retrogade in its tendency. It can hardly be said to remain stationary; so that if your minds are not continually stimulated to action, you will soon loose all relish for intellectual pursuits, and as a consequence, what you have once gained, will seem to be lost. The mistaken idea which parents and students too often indulge, that improvement rests entirely with the teacher, retards all progress. You must put forth your own energies, exercise your own mental powers, be regulated by habits of industry and application, or vain will be every effort.

All of us young ladies, are seeking for enjoyment; but the enjoyments of mere sense are not to be compared to intellectual enjoyments. The former are vain and sordid, the latter noble and pure. The one fleeting as time, the other lasting as eternity.

Would that I could say something this evening, which should kindle in the bosom of each young lady in this school, a desire for knowledge and mental improvement, which no obstacles could resist. That I might light up the torch of science on the altar of each heart whose pure and steady flame should finally disperse the last vestige of ignorance, and fit the mind for the reception of all those pious motives, those noble principles, those pure and elevated thoughts, which should attach themselves to intellectual beings, and which constitue the glory and excellence of human character. Then might I be said to have accomplished in part, the object which I had in view at the commencement of my remarks.

We must close. For all the pupils of the school, we entertained the most affectionate regard. Nothing has occurred to dampour ardor, or chill our affections. Almost perfect harmony of feeling, so far as I know, has reigned in our midst during the whole session: and the respect, which the older pupils, especially, have paid to the rules & regulations of the school, as well as other little acts of kindness, and attention, will long be remembered. The dew of youth young ladies, is upon you.

Care has not stamped its pale signet upon your youthful brows, nor sorrow but lightly touched your hearts, and may Heaven still smile upon you, and

"As soft as falls the silken shade,
Let every sorrow be,
That grief or care or hope delayed
May ever cast on you.
And let each joy be pure and bright
As dew on infant flowers—
A tender theme of new delight
To cheer your lonely hours.
And gently glide your hours away,
As music from the string
Of woodland lyre, while o'er
The wandering sweets of spring it stray.
And as a soft melodious lay
Dies on the still of even.
So let your beings melt away
And mingle into Heaven."

DEMOCRATS WILL BE UNITED.

The federal whig Editors, keenly conscious of the present miserable condition of the coon party, and perfectly destitute of all other hope, would fain believe that such divisions are springing up in the ranks of the democracy, as will prevent their harmonious action in the Presidential contest of 1844. It is true, there are differences of opinion in our ranks, but what of that? They concern men not principles—they relate to the order of march, not the order of battle. An hour's work in National Convention will thoroughly dispose of them. This we know that there is not a true democrat in the land; who does not feel that the cause is worth more than *men*.

"The *good old cause*! It is still the same,
Though *men* may change their hue;
'Tis the cause of the *wright* against the *wrong*
Of the *many* against the *few*."

The Convention will meet at such time as the majority of the states shall determine and when it shall have adjourned, there will be but one democratic candidate in the field. We do not predict whether that candidate will be VAN BUREN, or CALHOUN, or CASS, or JOHNSON or BUCHANAN, but we deem it certain, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that he will be honest & capable, & that he will faithfully uphold the banner of principle. His name therefore, will be the watchword of the democracy in every quarter of the Union; and a free minded people, by securing his triumphant election will take care that the stain which now rests upon our national character, in consequence [illegible]ry of the West, or, to speak more [illegible]ly, the Slashes, [illegible] to put to [illegible] [illegible]ands [illegible]ands [illegible]ow [illegible]en [illegible] the [illegible]emselves [illegible] the doubts [illegible]ment are candidly en[illegible]l endeavor to remove [illegible] as our opinion can remove [illegible] candidly answering the ques[illegible]unded to the *South Carolinian*, *Mercury*. The Enquirer says: [illegible]h Carolina prefers, decidedly, the delegation by district, and the voting per capita. We feel at some loss to know whether her preference is so exclusive as to amount to a *sine qua non*. Are we to understand, that if any State acts upon a different mode from herself—or submits the mode of voting to the liberal discretion of the delegations from the other States in Convention, and their decision should be in favor of a vote by States as practised in the Baltimore Convention of '35—that in either of those cases, S. Carolina will decline all participation in the nominations of the Convention? We ask the 'Charleston Mercury,' or the Columbia 'South Carolinian,' for information."

"We answer, that in their address, the Convention have *not said*, that in either of the casses supposed S. Carolina would decline all participation in the nominations of the Convention'—nor do we presume that the Convention *intended to intimate* that she would. We believe, that she is ready to go [illegible] Convention in May, 1844, as to [illegible]m and mode of action where[illegible]wishes of a majority of the [illegible]een consulted and follow[illegible] gone into such Conven[illegible]n its proceedings, she [illegible]ry to publish the article of our correspe[illegible]dent, but we do it, in order to show wi[illegible] what deep interest this question has been regarded by the Republicans of Virginia—[illegible] how seriously they regretted to differ with with the course of South Carolina, as they veiwed it—and what sincere joy they will experience, upon their doubts being cleared away by the explanation of the Mercury. Moreover, we commend to the consideration of the Mercury the forcible and statesman[illegible] like argument of our correspondent. We have much hope, that it will carry conviction along with it. This knotty point settled, may we not look forward with confidence to harmony and union among our friends? Why cannot the friends of the respective candidates, in a spirit of kindness, one to another, support the peculiar claims of their own favorites, and trust the decision to the acknowledged voice of the people? We may honestly differ as to the qualifications and availability of our candidates, especially, have paid to the rules & regulations of the school, as well as other little acts of kindness, and attention, will long be remembered. The dew of youth young ladies, is upon you.

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"There is no telling which portion of [illegible] party may not be, in less than nine months, cordially co-operating with us, either directly or indirectly, for the election of Henry Clay. All of them may seem at this time animated by the most bitter hostility to the Whigs; but men have no control over circumstances. Such a state of things may, and probably will arise, as will make five out of the six Democratic aspirants for the Presidency more solicitous than any Whig for the success of Mr. Clay. This may look startling to some now—who, in Nov. '44, will throw up their caps for Harry of the West, and go for the Mill Boy of the Slashes with a perfect loosness. Even at this time, before any heat or irritation has grown out of the canvass of their rival petentions, no one doubts, but that one or more of the most prominent of the Democratic aspirants would be, more pleased at the success of Mr. Clay, than at that of either of his own competitors. Such we believe to be the facts in regard to Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Calhoun, Col. Johnson and Col. Benton."

Is there a Democrat, who will not [illegible]

cule this reasoning of the Whig? who will not prove, by his acts, the flagrant injustice of its attacks upon the patriotism of our distinguished Democrats, and their respective friends? The prediction of the Whigs will be falsified in 1844—and their dear [illegible] upon our national character, in consequence [illegible]ry of the West, or, to speak more [illegible]ly, the Slashes, of the result of 1840, shall be blotted [illegible] forever.—Ohio Statesman.

From the Richmond [illegible]

THE NATIONAL CONV[illegible]

It is with peculiar gratific[illegible] give place to the following [illegible] from the Charleston Mercury [illegible] lish it entire, in order that the [illegible] may be grasped at once. It is [illegible] in our zeal for the harmonious a[illegible] final triumph of our principles, [illegible] some painful doubts as to the tr[illegible] tation of the Address of the So[illegible] Convention. In vain was it [illegible] yielded in a spirit of compromise [illegible] ference of an early day enforced, a[illegible] by the strongest appeals to our minds, [illegible] new and more serious obstacles were to spring up in our path, upon the steps of a settlement of the question of time. We had, with pain, inferred from the South Carolina Address, that they made a *sine qua non* of their own peculiar appointment of delegates, and mode of voting in the Convention. We hail, with pleasure, the frank declaration of the Mercury, that we were in error. We doubt not, that it will be received in the same spirit by our able correspondent, whose Essay appears in this day's paper, and whose review of the subject was written—nay in type, before we received the Mercury. He lays down as his premises, that South Carolina made their own appointment of delegate, and voting *per capita—a sine qua non*—and, on such a foundation, he builds up an argument, conclusive to our minds, firm in its language, but perfectly respectful to South Carolina and our Sister States. He, we doubt not, will delight to learn that he has misinterpreted the language of the Palmetto State, and that she is far from wishing to embarrass our harmonious progress by [illegible] sisting upon her view of the proper, or[illegible] ization of the National Convention. [illegible] point settled, it might be thought unne[illegible] ry to publish the article of our correspe[illegible] dent, but we do it, in order to show wi[illegible] what deep interest this question has been regarded by the Republicans of Virginia—[illegible] how seriously they regretted to differ with with the course of South Carolina, as they veiwed it—and what sincere joy they will experience, upon their doubts being cleared away by the explanation of the Mercury. Moreover, we commend to the consideration of the Mercury the forcible and statesman[illegible] like argument of our correspondent. We have much hope, that it will carry conviction along with it. This knotty point settled, may we not look forward with confidence to harmony and union among our friends? Why cannot the friends of the respective candidates, in a spirit of kindness, one to another, support the peculiar claims of their own favorites, and trust the decision to the acknowledged voice of the people? We may honestly differ as to the qualifications and availability of our candidates—but we all have the same great principles at stake, and it will be our first duty to yield our preferences to the good of our party. We will, in the language of the Mercury, "calmly and harmoniously discuss the claims and the availability of the different candidates." and appeal to the judgment of a National Convention, representing the popular will. Its decision we will reverence—its nominees we will zealously support and elevate to office, as the guardians of our principles. Already are the Whigs counting on our division—already are they trying to foment disaffection among the distinguished Republicans—Nay, Wednesday's Whigs, in the soft[illegible] sweetest strains, urges the Whigs to h[illegible] ciliatory, to treat the opposite pa[illegible] every mark of respect:—[this is [illegible]sion, then, that the *reverse* has [illegible] case]—they should spread their ne[illegible] and let all come in who can get in[illegible] every Republican scan with a crit[illegible] the motives of the Whig, for [illegible] gilded fruit, which will inst[illegible] dust and ashes in the hands of [illegible] Democrat. That organ thus [illegible] its very kind invitation to the Rep[illegible] to enter the Whig fold:

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Is there a Democrat, who will not [illegible]

cule this reasoning of the Whig? who will not prove, by his acts, the flagrant injustice of its attacks upon the patriotism of our distinguished Democrats, and their respective friends? The prediction of the Whigs will be falsified in 1844—and their dear [illegible] upon our national character, in consequence [illegible]ry of the West, or, to speak more [illegible]ly, the Slashes, of the result of 1840, shall be blotted [illegible] forever.—Ohio Statesman.

From the Richmond [illegible]

THE NATIONAL CONV[illegible]

It is with peculiar gratific[illegible] give place to the following [illegible] from the Charleston Mercury [illegible] lish it entire, in order that the [illegible] may be grasped at once. It is [illegible] in our zeal for the harmonious a[illegible] final triumph of our principles, [illegible] some painful doubts as to the tr[illegible] tation of the Address of the So[illegible] Convention. In vain was it [illegible] yielded in a spirit of compromise [illegible] ference of an early day enforced, a[illegible] by the strongest appeals to our minds, [illegible] new and more serious obstacles were to spring up in our path, upon the steps of a settlement of the question of time. We had, with pain, inferred from the South Carolina Address, that they made a *sine qua non* of their own peculiar appointment of delegates, and mode of voting in the Convention. We hail, with pleasure, the frank declaration of the Mercury, that we were in error. We doubt not, that it will be received in the same spirit by our able correspondent, whose Essay appears in this day's paper, and whose review of the subject was written—nay in type, before we received the Mercury. He lays down as his premises, that South Carolina made their own appointment of delegate, and voting *per capita—a sine qua non*—and, on such a foundation, he builds up an argument, conclusive to our minds, firm in its language, but perfectly respectful to South Carolina and our Sister States. He, we doubt not, will delight to learn that he has misinterpreted the language of the Palmetto State, and that she is far from wishing to embarrass our harmonious progress by [illegible] sisting upon her view of the proper, or[illegible] ization of the National Convention. [illegible] point settled, it might be thought unne[illegible] ry to publish the article of our correspe[illegible] dent, but we do it, in order to show wi[illegible] what deep interest this question has been regarded by the Republicans of Virginia—[illegible] how seriously they regretted to differ with with the course of South Carolina, as they veiwed it—and what sincere joy they will experience, upon their doubts being cleared away by the explanation of the Mercury. Moreover, we commend to the consideration of the Mercury the forcible and statesman[illegible] like argument of our correspondent. We have much hope, that it will carry conviction along with it. This knotty point settled, may we not look forward with confidence to harmony and union among our friends? Why cannot the friends of the respective candidates, in a spirit of kindness, one to another, support the peculiar claims of their own favorites, and trust the decision to the acknowledged voice of the people? We may honestly differ as to the qualifications and availability of our candidates—but we all have the same great principles at stake, and it will be our first duty to yield our preferences to the good of our party. We will, in the language of the Mercury, "calmly and harmoniously discuss the claims and the availability of the different candidates." and appeal to the judgment of a National Convention, representing the popular will. Its decision we will reverence—its nominees we will zealously support and elevate to office, as the guardians of our principles. Already are the Whigs counting on our division—already are they trying to foment disaffection among the distinguished Republicans—Nay, Wednesday's Whigs, in the soft[illegible] sweetest strains, urges the Whigs to h[illegible] ciliatory, to treat the opposite pa[illegible] every mark of respect:—[this is [illegible]sion, then, that the *reverse* has [illegible] case]—they should spread their ne[illegible] and let all come in who can get in[illegible] every Republican scan with a crit[illegible] the motives of the Whig, for [illegible] gilded fruit, which will inst[illegible] dust and ashes in the hands of [illegible] Democrat. That organ thus [illegible] its very kind invitation to the Rep[illegible] to enter the Whig fold:

"There is no telling which portion of [illegible] party may not be, in less than nine months, cordially co-operating with us, either directly or indirectly, for the election of Henry Clay. All of them may seem at this time animated by the most bitter hostility to the Whigs; but men have no control over circumstances. Such a state of things may, and probably will arise, as will make five out of the six Democratic aspirants for the Presidency more solicitous than any Whig for the success of Mr. Clay. This may look startling to some now—who, in Nov. '44, will throw up their caps for Harry of the West, and go for the Mill Boy of the Slashes with a perfect loosness. Even at this time, before any heat or irritation has grown out of the canvass of their rival petentions, no one doubts, but that one or more of the most prominent of the Democratic aspirants would be, more pleased at the success of Mr. Clay, than at that of either of his own competitors. Such we believe to be the facts in regard to Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Calhoun, Col. Johnson and Col. Benton."

Is there a Democrat, who will not [illegible]

those points of District Delegation and *per capita* voting; and in our opinon it would be wrong to do so. On the contrary, we hope and believe, that nothing being done to weaken their opposition to the Tariff oppression—or to give their sanction to any treacherous promises with the protection-ists—the people of this State will be found as little disposed as any Democrats in the ranks, to impede or embarrass by captiousness and dissension the action of the majority of the party.

"And here, we respectfully ask of the Enquirer to remember, and not seem to forget, that the words 'uncompromisingly insist' were *ours*, for which the Mercury is solely responsible, and that we used them with exclusive reference to the question of *time*—viz: whether or not we ought to weaken our anti-Tariff position by binding ourselves to support any nominations before the settlement of the Tariff by Congress. We accompanied our comments on Charleston proceed[illegible] things themselves and [illegible] cluded from our [illegible] own interp[illegible] others have [illegible] who took pa[illegible] to our interp[illegible] and before [illegible] it. Our wish may have [illegible] the thought that they did insis[illegible] think that they were bound to insist promisingly, believing that the fair[illegible] ment of the Tariff would be ends[illegible] by a premature committal to men, th[illegible] a nomination in November next. To every Southern man believing this, as [illegible] Southern men do believe, it became a matter of principle, involving the vital political question of the day, and our constitutional liberties, and paramount to all considerations of party success and preference to men, that we should participate in no mere election movement, tending to disappoint the hope of deliverance.

"The *Enquirer* knows well, that the jealousy entertained in the South on this point, is not a distrust 'of the party,' as some have pretended to think it, but only of a portion who have created and are responsible for such distrust, from having thwarted and defeated by their votes in Congress, the efforts of the majority of Democrats to restore justice and the Constitution. It is a wholesome jealousy in behalf of the party, and as so great a majority of those Democratic States which have expressed a preference as to time have decidedly concurred to await the action of Congress, that the few who proposed an earlier day have yielded, we are confirmed in our opinion, and believe that others would have insisted, though we had not. But had it been otherwise, and a majority of the [illegible] shown a disposition to sacrifice [illegible] of free trade and the Constitu[illegible] or considerations—painful [illegible] would have been the conv[illegible] these [illegible] its [illegible] deliverance [illegible] gloom; it would have become these who regard the Tariff tyranny as [illegible] principles to men, to refuse to participate with the majority in any action which involved the sacrifice of their principles, though such refusal should have isolated themselves, and excluded them from all chance of sharing in the triumph of the party or the power of the Government.

"But we rejoice to think, that this question of time properly settled—there is every probability that before the Convention meets, all the ground of uneasiness as to the Tariff will be removed, and that justice and the Constitution having been first secured, the party will go calmly and harmoniously into the examination of the qualifications and availability of candidates, and that when the nominees have been designated, South Carolina assured that their success will be the success of the cause of reform and the Constitution, will be surpassed by none in faithfully and zealously promoting their election."

Charleston Mercury.

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, July 12, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR CONGRESS,

GEN. F. G. McCONNELL.

☞We are authorized to announce SAMUEL C. DAILEY, as a candidate for representative in Congress from the district composed of the counties of Benton, Talladega, Randolph, [illegible] and Tallapoosa.

☞We are authorized to announce HENRY T. REID as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

☞We are authorized to announce BENJAMIN MATTISON, Esq. as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

☞We would call the particular attention of our readers to the extensive sales of public Lands, in Arkansas and Louisana embraced in the proclamations of the President of the United States, published in to days paper. There are many persons in this region of country who have been, and still are, preparing to emigrate, a large proportion of them too, to the very sections of country embraced in these sales; and as the lands are doubtless among the most valuable in the United states, the opportunity, by them, ought not to be suffered to pass unimproved. To the Land speculator, a better opportunity could not be offered for profitable investments.

ere compelled last week, from a [illegible] to leave out about a column [illegible] vertisements, and also to [illegible] n of our list of candidates for which an apology is due to our friends. We thought, however, that no serious injury could result to the candidates by a single omission, as their names had appeared regularly in the paper for several weeks; and we only refer to it now to inform them of the cause and to convince them that the omission was unavoidable. Two other names, BENJAMIN MATTISON Esq. and MAJ. HENRY T. REID, are this week added to the list of candidates for Representative.

FOURTH OF JULY. The 67th anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in this place in an appropriate manner, and in a spirit worthy of those who participated in it. Agreeably to the invitation extended by the Committee of Arrangements, and published in our paper for some weeks previous, the people from every part of the County, commenced assembling at an early hour of the day. At about the hour of 10 o'clock, the volunteer company, under the [illegible] and of Capt G. Stipes, paraded on the [illegible] quare, accompanied by appropriate [illegible] Soon after, a portion of the assem[illegible] by order of Col. G. Fleming [illegible] e day, formed a procession & [illegible] olunteer company to the Metli[illegible]ch, the place appointed for read[illegible] Declaration of Independence and [illegible] ery of an Oration suitable to the [illegible] On the arrival of the procession [illegible] Church, an appropriate prayer was [illegible] to the Throne of Grace by Rev. R. [illegible] The Church being only sufficient to [illegible] he Ladies, a stand was erected at [illegible] t door, where the Declaration of Independence was read by JAMES HAYNES, and an eloquent and appropriate Oration delivered by W. W. M'LESTER, Esq. Soon after the citizens repaired to the grove north of the village, and partook of an excellent dinner, prepared under the superintendence of the Committee of Arrangements. The number of the multitude assembled has been variously estimated at from 1500 to 2500. The efforts used on the part of the Committee of Arrangements, to accommodate and render comfortable every one present, were worthy of all praise, and we believe met the approbation of all. After dinner no toasts were drank; but before dispersing the assembly was addressed by Col. W. P. Chilton, Gen. F. G. McConnell, and Dr. S. C. Daily, that present candidates for Congress in this district; whose efforts we presume were at last satisfactory to their respective friends. With little or no interruption, the utmost harmony prevailed, and we do not believe that we ever attended a celebration of the 4th of July where a better feeling more aniversally prevailed. The spirit of gratitude for the blessing of liberty seemed to pervade every bosom, & displace every jarring or discordant feeling.

We are pleased to learn that our fellow citizen JOHN FOSTER Esq., has been elected by the *Philomathic Society of the University of Alabama*, their Orator for the year 1843.

From Mr. Foster's high attainments as a scholar, his chaste and beautiful style, and unusually graceful elocution, we anticipate for the society and all who may have the pleasure of listening to him, a rich intellectual feast.

We cannot refrain from expressing to the gentlemen of the society our gratification at their selection. We are particularly pleased to see that they have complimented modest merit, and although Mr. Foster has remained comparatively in obscurity since becoming a citizen of our State, yet we do not hesitate to say that he possesses genius, and literary talents of the highest order.

However, we will not say too much to prepossess the public, mind, but leave the effort to speak its own praise.

The HON. HUGH S. LEGARE, of South Carolina, Attorney General and acting Secretary of State, of the United States, died at Boston, on the 20th June last, after a short illness of only two or three days.

MR. GRANT:

It is not only astonishing, but it is highly reprehensible in the Democrats of the respectable county of Cherokee, to witness the lethargy which they have sufferred themselves to relapse into during the last year. They forget the saying of a wise man, which is the motto of your valuable paper, that "The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance." Last year, they assisted in electing a man to represent them in the Representative branch of the Legislature, who in the year 1840, as they well remember, re[illegible]d from the fountain head at Washington [illegible] the abominable and disgraceful whig [illegible]ns, filled with Log-cabins, Coon[illegible] Red pepper, hard cider, and much [illegible] such stuff, to deceive the people, and [illegible]em beleive that Harrison and his [illegible]rs were the working men, the back [illegible]sinew of the country, and that [illegible]n and his Democratic friends were [illegible]g the government, and without [illegible]diate change the government would [illegible]etroyed, and this same representative [illegible]th those documents, and all the sophistry his head could hold, took the circut through the counties of Cherokee and Dekalb, and even ventured into the county of Benton; But out of Benton he was glad to retreat, for Col. Martin met him, drove him to the wall, made him shew his teeth and retire. But Cherokee and DeKalb he secured from one end to the other. There he was met by Col. Moore and some others, and at the Ballot Box, Van Buren received an overwhelming vote, of over two thirds, and strange to tell those same Democrats, or many of them, assisted in 1842, in electing that political sinner to represent them in the Legislature; not because he or they had changed their political notions but because they had suffered themselves to relapse into a state of lethargy, and he is now asking the same kindness at their hands again. He is very kind to them, talks sweetly about true democracy, yet holds the same political principles he did in 1840, and goes with all his power and energy for Henry Clay—lavishes his abuse profusely upon that Patriot and statesman, the Hero of Orleans, General Jackson, and should he again be elected, it will give him additional influence, and next year, when the election for President is to take place, you may prepare to again see him mounting the stumps, denouncing the doctrines the Democrats hold most sacred, and will "deceive the very elect if possible."

I see in your paper of the 21st inst, that not only the whigs are puffing him, by ascribing to him acts in the Legislature which he never performed; but strange to tell, they have been aided by Judge Rice, in an editorial article in his paper published in Syracuse, Ala. Now, to any person not acquainted with Judge Rice, it would indeed seem passing strange, that he, professing to be a Democrat, should leave the affairs of his own county, and the good policy of the State and general government, and lend his talents and influence to intermeddle with the affairs of Cherokee county, by puffing and blowing one of the most noisy whigs in the State, and also ascribing to him acts in the Legislature, which he never performed and eulogising the Democracy of Cherokee County for electing so splendid a whig from their democratic county. But persons who are acquainted with the judge know, that when he has not been worshiping at the shrine of the *God of Bacchus;* he is one of these kind, easy soaptailed gentry, who will promise every thing, and do any thing, for he is nearly always seeking office. It is said, he wore out a strong pair of Brogan shoes, a year or two ago, in Tuscaloosa, electioneering for the Presidency of some democratic meeting, and is now looking towards the speaker's chair, & that editorial may have been a hook thrown out to catch the whigs in the next Legislature for ought I know.

When he next wishes to eulogise and puff a Whig, it is to be hoped he may select one of his own county and not dictate to the Democracy of Cherokee County.

In conclusion I would say to the democratic voters of Cherokee county, arouse from that state of lethargy which the goodness of your hearts have suffered you to relapse into, stand up for your principles, shew to the people of the county, to the state and to the world, that you possess and will sustain those high and lofty principles of Democracy which first established the constitution of your county, and have sustained it up to the present day, and that you are determined to hand it down untarnished to future generations, the exertions of the whigs, *Alias Federalists*, to the contrary notwithstanding. You have three Democratic candidates "all good men and true"—select two and elect them, and you will do right.

CHEROKEE.

MR. GRANT:

In your paper of the 21st June there are a string of interogatories propounded to me, in relation to the cost of our Court House; the payments that have been made and the amount yet unpaid.

I am somewhat astonished that the individual propounding these interrogatories should have come to the conclusion that it is my duty to set this matter in its true light by giving the desired information it is all a matter of record in the County offices, all of which are open to the examination of every citizen, and it would, perhaps, be more satisfactory to those wishing correct information to examine for themselves. It appears from the report made by the commissioners of the building to the Commissioners of roads and revenues, that the original contract for the building was at $9000, to be paid in three annual instalments, with interests on each from the time they became due; this contract was made on the 9th January 1836. Before the building was completed the Commissioners determined upon some alterations in the original plan, which the Contractor agreed to make, leaving the price unsettled: upon a settlement between the Commissioners and Contractor they disagreed as to the value of those alterations; the report of the Commissioners does not shew the precise amount upon which they settled; it shows, however, that the Commissioners paid the Contractor the sum of thirty five hundred dollars received from the sales of Town lots and the sum of forty-eight hundred and sixty five dollars and sixty-three cents from taxes, making, in the whole the sum of eight thousand three hundred and sixty-five dollars sixty-three cents, and executed a note or bond to the contractor for the sum of two thousand six hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-nine cents, bearing date the 1st Nov. 1839 with interest from date: the amount of the note added to the amount of the payments makes the sum of ten thousand nine hundred & eighty seven dollars and ninety-two cents, which, I suppose, was the amount settled on as the entire cost of the Court House. The following payments have since been made on the note, (viz:) Nov. 2nd, 1839, (the day after the note was executed) the sum of five hundred dollars was paid by one of the Commissioners. February 5, 1841, six hundred dollars was paid. October 15th, 1841, one hundred and fifty dollars. Feb'y 17th 1842, two hundred & fifty dollars. August 1st 1842, four hundred dollars. Feb'y 9th 1843, two hundred dollars; making in all, twenty one hundred dollars, which has been paid since the giving of the note; leaving the sum of one thousand and nine dollars and forty three cents, (including interest,) due on the note on the 9th day of July, 1843, (if my calculations be correct.) With a desire to give satisfaction to every one interested in the pecuniary condition of our County, (and every tax-paying individual should feel interested in it) I have carefully examined into this matter, and have given, above, what appears to be the facts in relation to it: my premises are correct; all the dates and amounts are correctly given, and if there be any error it is in calculation, which every one can examine for himself, and if I am in error; correct it. If this statement be not satisfactory, I can do nothing more than refer those, who are dissatisfied, to the office of the clerk of the County Court, and to the books of the County Treasurer.

E. T. SMITH.

LETTERS FROM A BACHELOR,

No. 1.

TOTTINGS DOWN UPON PUPILS.

VIDI SPECTACULUM GRATUM,—JUVENTAE CONVENTUM SE GERERE NON JUVENILITER SED ANIMOSE ET FORTITER;—EMENDATE ET OPTIME LOQUI;—ET MAGNA MENTE CAPERE

COSMOP.

MR. EDITOR:

I am a bachelor of good standing. The topmost part of my head exhibits an ambitious proximity to the Heavens, being just six feet one & seven eighths inches above the earth's surface. My constitutional vigor, personal accomplishments and, particularly, my wrinkles are the result of forty three years' growth. My manner is bland, my appearance prepossessing, and, but for a quizical squint in my left eye which continually derogates from the gravity of my face and wars against every assumption of dignity, I could easily assume an air of command. I have an innate love of women,—an instinctive reverence which elevates them in my estimation while the goodness of my nature worships them. I am well to do in the world. I have fought but little, having always held it a great condescension to spill mean blood & a great sin in the sight of chivalry to waste that which is noble; loved severely and paid my debts. And it is here eminently worthy of remark that through the whole career of my gallantries I have never incurred the inscrutable vengeance *of* more than thirty seven women.

I have the prophecy of my aunt, and old maid who died at the age of forty seven while in the midst of a favorite flirtation, that I am yet to participate in the blisses of matrimony. Heaven speed the day! I have never for a moment suffered myself to question her powers or to doubt the ultimate fulfilment of her vision. Yes, Mr. Editor, this prediction was founded upon a vision. On one occasion, she dreamed she beheld a fair one and myself enjoying a pleasant bower. It was spring.—There were flowers embracing every variety of hue and shape and there was fragrance and there were balmy breezes and murmuring rivulets and birds with sweetest notes and paths strewn with roses;—there was the barking of puppies and the gabbling of geese. At seventeen points of a circumference of which the said bower was the centre there were large serpents, and in the intermediate spaces there was a great variety of *little* snakes. In her interpretation of the Dream, she said this latter circumstance denoted that it was our destiny to be united; that the serpents would forever prevent our seperation.

I remonstrated with my good aunt, assuring her that I was very happy to make a part of her dream, but protesting stoutly that I ought not to be circled and kept in bondage by serpents even with a woman. I earnestly sought to know if there was any love in the matter, that it might supersede the necessity of the serpentine guard. She only hesitated, gave her head a significant toss, and remarked that love was a phantom so easily built up by fancy, and so easily knocked down by reality that woman's safety and welfare required a more substantial and coercive guaranty.

It was a long time before she yielded to my importunities and gave up her favorite construction of the vision. She finally did so, however, and I shrewdly suspect I knew the cause which actuated her, and if so; it was as follows: She was one day looking into the book of statutes to learn something of the law of marriage settlements, and most of the provisions relating to her sex being collected under one head, she accidentally glanced at the constitutional law of Divorce and the legislative enactments thereupon. These were so strongly and closely worded, and every retreat from the *state connubial* so effectually guarded and blockaded that she readily confessed her error—substituted the divorce law for the serpent sentinels and reconciled her opinion with my wishes.

But I have almost forgotten the object I had in view when I took my pen. After further informing you, Mr. Editor, that I am a mere sojourner in your country, and that I am really and *bona fide* what my signature to this letter indicates, I proceed to give you assurance that our acquaintance shall continue—that I may at other times think fit to give you further history of myself and particularly of my good aunt whose memory is dearly cherished. In short I have little to do with the great world and its vast and multifarious concerns, and, in view of the stupendous swindling and rascalities daily and hourly perpetrated therein, I could wish to have still less.—I shall therefore relieve myself from the tedium of heavy hours during my sojourn by occasionally communicating with you.

* * * * * * *

While I was loitering about the streets early on the morning of the 28th ultimo, the church bell summoned the villagers to assemble. Upon inquiry, I learned from a good citizen that the examination of the pupils was about to be begun. The information was soon confirmed, too, for in every direction were to be seen persons of all ages and forms repairing to the church, and, anxious to partake in the delights of the occasion, thither I also repaired. On entering the church which had been prepared for the occasion instead of the Academy on account of its superior dimensions, I found it neatly decorated with flowers and evergreens.

The first juvenile class were upon the floor,—very youthful! There were little Misses M. N. Y. & F. (so the good citizen above spoken of informed me). These, in view of their extreme youth, did very well, and their freedom from embarrassment was remarkable, more so, indeed, than was that enjoyed by some of maturer years. They appeared to enjoy the matter equally as well as the spectators & cast frequent glances at them which might easily have been interpreted as follows—"if you dont like the way we do things here you can leave." Their examination was rapid and easy and there was nothing to distinguish it particularly from other good examinations until it almost closed, when the Teacher [illegible] on himself an authority which [illegible] an immediate revolt. I myself, while looking at the little children class-mates, [illegible] thought it was the exercise of a very questionable power, and in the court of my conscience so decided, and consequently took sides with the oppresed.

The evident discomfiture and mutual glances of the class, bore conclusive testimony that they deemed it a very extraordinary and unauthorized assumption of prerogative, and a great grieveance, too, and not a whit the less to be resisted, even though it *did* come from the teacher. The unauthorized power itself consisted in nothing more nor less than the act of angling with his imagination through the whole vocabulary for words of peculiar sound and shape wherewith to perplex and entangle the thoughts of the unsuspecting little pupils. There was only one attempt at this kind of usurpation, however, for Mr. Preceptor met at the very threshold [illegible] remonstrance of one who was [illegible] seconded by the countenances of all [illegible] ers. "There is no such word in [illegible] said the woman in miniature, [illegible] it is very wrong in you to be [illegible] questions" said the eyes, [illegible] whereupon Mr. Examiner [illegible] of the policy of a truce and [illegible] necessity of a reconciliation, [illegible] mined upon the propriety of whic[illegible] charged them from further inter[illegible]

But in reference to the othe[illegible] advanced classes, Mr. Edito[illegible] to speak more seriously. [illegible] institution and to the pupil[illegible] I should do so.—And since [illegible] of public examinations are [illegible] prompted by a spirit of inve[illegible] for the most part laudatory, whi[illegible] the public to foretell with some[illegible] certainty what they will contain, I [illegible] here dismiss the subject with the o[illegible] ry quantum of panegyrical remarks. This [illegible]tizen of [illegible]re spoken, however, upon the present occasion, would not accord with my notions of justice; and in this behalf, I entreat you not to regard this communication as a mere link in the chain of unmeaning formalities; but as an humble tribute of praise justly awarded, and which, in any thing but the motive that prompts it, will scarcely be adequate to the merits it would commemorate.

Classes were respectively examined upon the subjects of Reading, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Rhetoric, Botany, Natural Philosophy, Mental Philosophy and Chymistry. There were also specimens of music on the *piano forte*.

The preceptor has brought into use in this institution the modern (or as it is termed) the Mental Arithmethic, in which the [illegible] is not assisted by the help of figures, [illegible] *visible* links of calculation [illegible] from premises to conclusions. [illegible] (for so it may be termed) bec[illegible] the whole subject of the p[illegible] tions, and divisions of nu[illegible] on the mind and impels [illegible] yrinth from cause to resu[illegible] termediate clew other the[illegible] unaided by physical d[illegible] furnish to itself,—is [illegible] strengthening and enlargi[illegible] ulties than the old plan. [illegible] assertion there will be no diffi[illegible] ding a reason,—for since one [illegible] cipal objects of all academical ins[illegible] the increase of mental power as we[illegible] the inculcation of moral maxims and scie[illegible] me truths, by a system of progressive la[illegible] bor, increasing in severity as its severity gives strength, it follows that whatever most exercises the mind, conduces most to the great end of education. True, upon a critical investigation, it might be found to contain many objectionable features,—many faults.—In the very excess to which its most admirable features, might, under a mistaken notion of culture and its proper severity, be perverted, there may be found imperfections. But even then, in the absence of a precise comparison of defects, it could not be below a level with the old plan which also has its defects, the most prominent of which is perhaps the very absence of that feature or principle I have just commended as being embodied in the new plan. But for whichever plan the opinion of [illegible] learned may preponderate, it is not [illegible] inclination nor province to ma[illegible] cuss an issue between them; [illegible] not that I believe my bachi[illegible] necessarily forbid such a[illegible] in this at least the marri[illegible] such, no advantages over[illegible] must confess my painful re[illegible] ing the venerable Pike consi[illegible] ent oblivion. Oh! Pike! depa[illegible] figures, the effusions of whose [illegible] the cherished companions of [illegible] hours. Thou great embod[illegible] Rule of Three! how have I [illegible] scientific propositions, and [illegible] ness and devilment beset [illegible] everlasting principles been [illegible] brains, with a switch generally [illegible] length! Thou benefactor to the [illegible] ciphering! thy vast conceptions comp[illegible] ded every degree of urchin, and thy works at least gave the school boy some opportunity to swindle and cheat—to mitigate the inscrutable requisitions of the school-master. Thou art indeed a terror to *dull* boys, but a host of might to such as have brains. Thou immortal manufacturer of sums! thee at least will I continue to reverence, and (hear me Hymen) *if I ever be a father*, into thy mystic sums will I plunge mine offspring even as into a pool of living waters and therein shall they perish or cipher,—thy sage genius shall teach them that twice two are four—that three and one are about as much, and shall take them, finally, as an evidence of thy greatness, from vulgar fractions backwards. Could thy arithmetic spirit take a peep at the affairs of Earth, it would learn that the age of steamboats and rail-roads is playing the wild with thy fame. —*Esto perpetuus.*

But, Mr. Editor, you must pardon [illegible] quaint digressions—they are as natu[illegible] bachelor as primness to an old ma[illegible]

The young ladies demeaned [illegible] modestly, and evinced that as

Not the least pleasant matter connected with this examination, was the party given by the young men in honor of the pupils. If nothing interrupt my meditations, Mr. Editor, I shall in my next letter, which shall treat of various subjects connected with your village, tell you all about this matter —how the little girls acted and how the young ladies acted their parts,—how divers, well-meaning young gentlemen were damaged in [illegible] by the factionations of the aforesaid young [illegible] ies and how the young ladies them[illegible] not to know any did not take because r that I n that man's an in[illegible]e anx[illegible] good esenti[illegible]ude, [illegible]TE.

[illegible]nounce [illegible]ndidate [illegible]osed of [illegible] Talla[illegible]. dega & Ra[illegible] sa.

☞We are authorized to announce MAJ. M. M. HOUSTON as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the County Court of Benton County.

☞We are authorised to announce RICHARD E. SAWRIE, Esq. as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cherokee County.

☞We are authorised to announce MAJ. SPARTAN ALLEN, as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Benton County.

☞We are authorized to announce WM. CA[illegible] candidate for Clerk [illegible]County.

☞We are authorized to announce MATTHEW ALLEN, as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

☞We are authorized to announce WM. B. MARTIN, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

☞We are authorized to announce WILLIAM RAMEY, as a candidate for Tax-Collector of Benton County.

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN G. LANTZ as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

☞We [illegible] authorised to announce JAMES L. SIMMON[illegible] candidate to represent[illegible] ative of Be[illegible]

[illegible]ESTER, [illegible]e prac[illegible] Al[illegible]9th. [illegible]ourt

[illegible] make known, [illegible] the under- [illegible] tate of Ar- [illegible] ter designa-

[illegible] d Office at BATESVILLE, [illegible] on Monday, the *second* day of [illegible] next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line, and West of [illegible]

[illegible] four, of range one.
Township three, of range two.
Townships six and seven, of range five.
Township fourteen, of range fifteen.

At the Land Office at LITTLE ROCK, commencing on Monday, the *ninth* day *October* next, for the disposal of [illegible] lands within the [illegible] tioned [illegible] to wit:

North of [illegible]

Town[illegible]
Town[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] four, [illegible] ship eleven, of [illegible]

At the Land Office at JOHNSON COURT-HOUSE, commencing on Monday, the *sixteenth* day of *October*, next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships, to-wit:

North of the base line, and West of the meridian.

Township one, of range eighteen.
Township four, of ranges twenty-three and twenty-four.

At the Land Office at FAYETTEVILLE, commencing on Monday, the *twenty-third* day of *October* next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships, to-wit:

North of the base line, and West of the meridian.

Township seven of range twenty-four.
Townships five, six, and seven, of range twenty-five.
Townships five and six, of range twenty-six.
Fractional township nineteen, on the west side of Red river, and fractional township twenty, of range twenty-seven.
Township sixteen, and fractional township twenty, of range twenty-eight.

At the Land Office at HELENA, commencing on Monday, the *sixth* day of *November* next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of Township seventeen, south [illegible] base line [illegible] Ran[illegible]

[illegible] *emption* [illegible] *ims.*

Every person entitled to the right of preemption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same, to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor, *as soon as practicable after seeing this notice,* and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

MU[illegible]

THE undersigned [illegible] just received a quantity of [illegible] ERN HAR- [illegible] Commission at [illegible] Cash [illegible]

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices in the State of LOUISIANA, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at OUACHITA, commencing on Monday, the *twenty-third* day of *October* next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands to which no "private claims" are alleged under existing laws, within the limits of townships and parts of townships, viz:

North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and East of the meridian.

Township six, of range three.
Townships four, five, and six, of range four.
Townships five, six, and seven, of range five.
[illegible]nship seven, of range six.
[illegible]ships four, five, six, and seven, of [illegible]en.
[illegible]s five, six, seven, and fourteen; [illegible]ht.
[illegible] fifteen of range nine.
[illegible] fifteen and sixteen, of range [illegible]
[illegible]ips thirteen and fifteen, of range [illegible]
[illegible]nal township twenty-three, of [illegible]teen.
[illegible]enty-seven; the east half of [illegible] quarter and south half of [illegible]y-eight; the west half of the [illegible]uarter, the north-west quarter, [illegible]lf of the south-west quarter, and [illegible]lf of the south-east quarter of [illegible]hirty-three; sections thirty-four, [illegible] six, and thirty-seven; the north [illegible] of section thirty eight; sections forty, forty-two, and forty-four; lots seven and eight, in section forty-five; section forty-six, except lots three, four and five; section forty-seven; section forty-eight, except lots two, three, six, seven, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen; sections forty-nine, fifty, and fifty-two, in township thirteen of range twelve.

The west half of the north-east quarter of section eight; in township six, of range six.

And the west half of the north-west quarter of section twenty-three, in township eleven, of range ten.

At the Land Office at NATCHITOCHES, commencing on Monday, the *Sixteenth* day of *October*, next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public [illegible]nds, to which no "private claims" are [illegible]ed under existing laws, within the lim[illegible] the undermentioned townships and [illegible]nships, viz:

[illegible]31st degree of Latitude, and [illegible]st of the meridian.

[illegible] except sections six and [illegible]wnship eleven, except sec[illegible]; ten, sixteen, twenty, twen[illegible]nty-eight, to thirty-three, in[illegible]e five.
[illegible]one, of ranges seven and [illegible]
[illegible]ips one and twenty-one, of range [illegible]
[illegible]ownship one, fractional township thirteen, north and east of Red river, and town[illegible]ps fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, of range ten.
Townships four, sixteen, and seventeen, of range eleven.
Townships four and seventeen, of range twelve.
Fractional townships four, five, and six, bordering on the Sabine river, and townships seven and eight, of range thir[illegible]n.

At the Land Office at OPELOUSAS, commencing on Monday, the *sixth* day of *November* next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands, to which no "private claims" are alleged under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships, viz:

[illegible]uth of the 31st degree of Latitude and East of the meridian.

[illegible]ship ten, of range one.
[illegible]nal sections eleven, twelve, thi[illegible]enty-four, in township nine, of [illegible]
[illegible]l township nine, south of Grand [illegible]nge nine.
[illegible]nal township ten, south and west [illegible]d river, except sections fifteen, six[illegible]enty-one, and twenty-two, and the [illegible]ved portions of the fractional [illegible]twenty and twenty-eight, lying [illegible]east of Bayou Pigeon, of range [illegible]

[illegible]the 31st of Latitude, and West of the meridian.

[illegible]ownship four, of ranges four and five.
Townships three and four, and sections one to thirteen, inclusive, and section twenty-four, in township eleven, of range six.
Township four, of ranges seven, eight, and nine.
Townships three and four, of ranges ten and eleven.
Township six, of range twelve.

North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and East of the meridian.

Fractional township two, of range three.

North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and West of the meridian.

Fractional townships four and five, south of Red river, of range two.

At the Land Office at NEW ORLEANS, commencing on Monday, the *thirteenth* day of *November* next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands, to which no "private claims" alleged under existing laws, within [illegible]mits of the undermentioned townships [illegible]rts of townships, viz:

South of the 31st degree of Latitude, East of the meridian, and West of the Mississippi river.

Fractional township twelve, east of Grand river; fractional sections twenty-two, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, and forty, in township fifteen, and fractional township sixteen, of range twelve.

Fractional township sixteen, of range thirteen.

Fractional township eleven, of [illegible] fourteen.

Fractional sections thirty-two and thirty-three, in township twenty-three and fractional sections two, three, four, five, ten, eleven and twelve, in township twenty-four, of range fifteen.

Sections one, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, and sections eighteen to thirty-six, inclusive, in township nineteen; township twenty; sections one to six, inclusive, eleven to fifteen, inclusive, twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, and twenty-seven to thirty, inclusive, in township twenty-one, of range sixteen.

Township twenty, sections one to eleven, inclusive, and seventeen, eighteen, and twenty one, in township twenty-one, of range seventeen.

Sections five, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, and twenty-eight, in township twenty-two, and fractional section twenty-five in township twenty-three, of range eighteen.

Fractional sections twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, in township twenty-three, of range nineteen.

Fractional sections nineteen, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and thirty, in township twenty-three; fractional sections three four, and five, and nine to fourteen, inclusive, in township twenty-four of range twenty.

Fractional sections seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-one, in township twenty-three, and fractional sections seven, eight, fifteen, seventeen, and eighteen, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-one.

Sections one to four inclusive, ten to fifteen inclusive, and twenty-one to thirty inclusive, in township fifteen; sections thirteen, fourteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-two to thirty inclusive, in township sixteen; sections twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township seventeen; sections three and four, and nine to fifteen inclusive, and twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six; thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty-three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three, and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen and fifteen, and seventeen to twenty-two inclusive, and twenty seven to thirty-three inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen seventeen nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections twenty-five to thirty six, inclusive, in township twenty-two; and sections four, five, six, and thirty, in township twenty-three, of range twenty-three.

Fractional section forty-four, in township sixteen; sections four, five, and six, and nine to fourteen inclusive, and twenty-three to twenty-six inclusive, and thirty-three to thirty-six inclusive, in township seventeen; sections one, two, three, four, eight, nine, seventeen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-four, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections one, two, five, six, seven, eight, twelve, fifteen, seventeen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-nine, and thirty-two, in township nineteen; fractional sections thirty-five and thirty-six, in township twenty-one; fractional township twenty-two, and fractional section six, in township twenty-three, of range twenty-four.

Sections thirty-seven and thirty-eight, in township seventeen; sections five to nine inclusive, fifteen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township nineteen; sections thirteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, and thirty-one, in township twenty-one; fractional section six, in township twenty-two, of range twenty-five.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, and eighteen, in township twenty-one, of range twenty-six.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, eighteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, in township twenty-one, of range twenty-seven.

Sections forty-one and forty-two, in township twenty; sections three to ten inclusive, sections fifteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township twenty-one; and fractional sections one and two, in township twenty-two, of range twenty-eight.

Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, nine ten, fourteen and fifteen, in township twenty-two, of range twenty-nine.

Fractional sections one, two, and three, in township twenty-one; and sections or lots three, four, five, and six, in township twenty-four of range thirty.

Sections or lots one to fifteen inclusive, and seventeen to twenty-six inclusive, in township twenty-one; sections or lots one to thirty-five (except sixteen) inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections or lots one to sixty-two (except sixteen) inclusive, in township twenty-three; sections or lots one to fifteen inclusive, seventeen and nineteen to thirty-seven inclusive, in township twenty-four of range thirty-one.

Sections or lots one to forty-four inclusive, (except sixteen,) in township twenty-two; sections or lots one to twelve, inclusive, in township twenty-three, of range thirty-two.

Sections or lots one to seven inclusive, in township twenty-two, and sections or lots one to fifteen inclusive, and seventeen and eighteen, in township twenty-three of range thirty-three.

Lands appropriated by law, for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this eighth day of June, Anno Domini 1843.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to Pre-emption Claimants.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor *as soon as practicable after seeing this notice,* and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

JACKSONVILLE
Female Academy.

THIS institution will again be opened for the reception of pupils on Monday the 17th inst., under the auspices of Mr. J. M. Burt, and Lady. Mr. Burt and Lady have been sufficiently tested, to satisfy all, who have had an opportunity of witnessing their success, that their talents for teaching are seldom equalled, and perhaps never surpassed. In point of moral character, they are wholly unexceptionable, and are every way, in the highest degree, worthy the patronage of an enlightened community.

Jacksonville is believed to be unsurpassed by any village in Alabama for the salubriousness, and health of its climate. Board can be obtained in good families, at from six to seven dollars per month.

The terms of tuition are as follows:

1st Class,	including Orthography, Reading, and Writing, per sess.,	$6 00
2d "	Geography, Grammar Mental and Practical Arithmatic, & History,	$10 00
3d "	Chemistry, Natural Moral and Mental Philosophy and Botany,	$15 00
4th "	Latin, Greek and French Languages	$17 50

Lessons in Music on the Piano extra $20 per session.

By order of the Board,
E. L. WOODWARD, *Sec'y.*
Jacksonville Ala. July 11th 1843.

A Relic of Hurrell.
50 DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber in Cedar Valley, Paulding county, Georgia, about the 8th ultimo, a

BAY HORSE

of the medium size, black mane, tail and legs; about nine years old, his head and tail would be noticed as being usually small. He has a small circle of rough hair around one of his hind legs, between the hough and pastern joint; when he left, had been shod recently with old shoes *pointed*—(none behind,) was in fine order, and looked well. He has a slow, awkward pace. Any information relative to the said horse will be gratefully received and acknowledged, and the above reward paid for the apprehension of the thief. Address the subscriber at Cedar Town, Paulding county, Ga.

E. H. RICHARDSON.

July 12, 1843.—4t.

NOTICE.

OUR partnership has expired by limitation. Whoever owes us can pay Martin or Foster.

W. B. MARTIN,
JOHN FOSTER.

June 1st 1843.

NEW GOODS.

YOUNG & NISBET,

ARE just receiving and opening an entirely NEW STOCK of

GOODS,

comprising nearly all articles usually bought for this market, and offer unusually **Good Bargains** for **Cash,** and to punctual customers on time. Call and examine our **Goods** and **Prices,** on the East side of the Public Square, one door North of Mrs. Washington's Tavern.

Jacksonville, June 28, 1843.

Election Notice.

An election will be held on the first Monday in August next, at Jacksonville, and all the other precincts in Benton County, for the purpose of electing a Governor of the State of Alabama, a Representative to the Congress of the United States from the 7th Congressional District, three Representatives to the State Legislature, a Clerk of the County Court and one Tax Collector.

The Managers of the election at the various precincts are required to call upon each voter to endorse on his ticket "accepted" or "rejected," in reference to the proposed Amendments to the Constitution.

R. S. PORTER, S'hff.

June 28, 1843.

The State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, June 5th, 1843.

PETER LARRISON, Administrator of Samuel Lively, dec'd having reported said estate insolvent—

It is ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, notifying and requiring the creditors of said estate to present their claims to E. T. Smith, Judge of the County Court, on the first Friday in January next, at the Office of the Clerk of the County court in Jacksonville, at which time and place the claims against said estate will be audited for allowance.

A true copy from the Minutes:
M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.

June 7, 1843.

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Jacksonville, Ala., on the 30th June, 1843, which if not taken out before the 30th Sept. next, will be sent to the P. O. Dept. as Dead Letters.

Acker, Wm	*McGehee,*	*Page, Wm*	*Sims, Reuben*
Amberson, Wm	"	*Palmer, Seaborn*	" *John*
Anderson, John	*McGinn*	*Parmer, Luke*	*Simson, James*
Andrews, David B	*McRobe*	*Patmon, Washington*	*Small, Matthew*
Appelton, John B	*Magbee,*	*Pate, John F care of*	*Smith, Ezekiel*
Ainsworth, Wm	*Magill, Dr*	*Wm T Givens*	" *Henry G*
B	*Mallery,*	*Pike, Joseph M or*	" *John A* 2
Baird, And N	*Melton, John*	*T A Gap*	" *N*
" *Jas E*	*Miller, R*	*Porter, Wm*	*Snodgrass, A*
" *Joseph C*	*Millender,*	*Post, Simeon*	*Spencer, John*
Barley, C	*Montgome*	*Powers, Jasper G*	*Stewart, John*
Barrott, Dan'l	*Moore, R J*	R	*Stiner, Joseph*
Barry, Wm	*Morgan, Sam*	*Ramey, John*	*Stone Bently*
Barton, John	" *Spencer*	*Rather, Danl*	*Sullivan*
Bats, John V	" *Mr*	*Ray, Henderson,*	" *Joel*
Beacham, Miss A	*Morrison, Arch*	" *R D*	*Swader, Henry*
Bentley T	" *Wm P*	*Reid, Francis*	T
Bigelow, B F	N	*Remley,*	*Tankesly, Charles*
Black, Lemuel	*Neil, Jno M*	*Reindhart, Mrs Sally*	*Tidmore, Ad*
Blankenship, Benj	*Newman & Meyer*	*Riddle, Al*	" *Hen*
Boggess, H H & T M	*Nolen, Martin*	" *& Snodgrass*	*Todd, W*
Bolton, James	P	*Roper, Reese & Co*	*Towry,*
Boyd, Robt C	*Page, Wm*	*Rice, Wm*	*Turne*
" *Robert*	*Palmer, Seaborn*	*Robertson, David*	*Turk, Geo*
" *Wm*	*Parmer, Luke*	*Robinson, John*	" *Wat*
Bracy, Miss Mary	*Patmon, Washington*	" *Wm*	V
Brazell, James	*Pate, John F care of*	*Roden, Thomas*	*Veasy Mis-Martha J*
Bradford, J H	*Wm T Givens*	*Ryan, Danl T*	W
Brittain, Berry	*Pike, Joseph M or*	*Reid, Berry*	*Wade, Arch P*
Brock, Saml, Adm'r	*T A Gap*	*Returned from P. O. Dept.*	*Warnock, John*
Bryan, Rev David	*Porter, Wm*	S	*Washington Mrs A*
Burden, N B	*Post, Simeon*	*Salter, Johnson*	*Weir, Saml*
Burt, O E	*Powers, Jasper G*	*Samuels, E*	" *Sewell*
C	R	*Sayre, D*	*Williams, T R*
Camp, Larkin E	*Ramey, John*	*Scruggs, R M*	*Willillingham, W L*
" *Larkin*	*Rather, Danl*	*Selman, Benj*	*Whitehead, James*
Cane, B P	*Ray, Henderson,*	*Sharp, Rich'd*	*Whitlock, D R*
Carmichael, Hugh	" *R D*	*Sherer, Wm*	*Wood, Wm H*
Carroll, Asa	*Reid, Francis*	*Sheppard, Mrs Eliz*	" *W*
Chamblin, J B	*Remley,*	*Shoes, Augustus*	" *David*
Chilton, A R	*Reindhart, Mrs Sally*	*Shorter & Bancroft*	" " *& Wooly*
Clarke, Mr	*Riddle, Al*	*Seibers, Nimrod*	*Woodly, Wm*
Claton, Lemuel	" *& Snodgrass*	*Simmons Elisha*	*Woodel, Joel*
Cobb, J G	*Roper, Reese & Co*	" *Calvin*	*Woods, Wm*
" *S*	*Rice, Wm*	" *J L*	*Woolever, John*
Cornelison, Wm	*Robertson, David*	*Sims, Reuben*	*Woolf, Calvin B*
Craig, Nath	*Robinson, John*	" *John*	*Wright, J L*
Crawford, John H	" *Wm*	*Simson, James*	Y
Cunningham, Dr G C	*Roden, Thomas*	*Small, Matthew*	*Yoe, Augustus*
" *Wm*	*Ryan, Danl T*	*Smith, Ezekiel*	*Young, James*
D	*Reid, Berry*	" *Henry G*	" *& Linsey*
Davis, Wm	*Returned from P. O. Dept.*	" *John A* 2	
Deal, Robert	S	" *N*	
Dean, B C	*Salter, Johnson*	*Snodgrass, A*	
Doss, John C	*Samuels, E*	*Spencer, John*	
Driscal, Jonathan	*Sayre, D*	*Stewart, John*	
Dye, Kenneth	*Scruggs, R M*	*Stiner, Joseph*	
E	*Selman, Benj*	*Stone Bently*	
Elliott, C M	*Sharp, Rich'd*	*Sullivan*	
Elston, Mrs Elizabeth	*Sherer, Wm*	" *Joel*	
F	*Sheppard, Mrs Eliz*	*Swader, Henry*	
Faulkner Jefferson	*Shoes, Augustus*	T	
Foreman, Benj	*Shorter & Bancroft*	*Tankesly, Charles*	
Freeman, Flem	*Seibers, Nimrod*	*Tidmore, Ad*	
Fulks, Philip	*Simmons Elisha*	" *Hen*	
G	" *Calvin*	*Todd, W*	
Gilbert, Oty	" *J L*	*Towry,*	
Willis Giss	*Sims, Reuben*	*Turne*	
Givens, W T Exr.	" *John*	*Turk, Geo*	
Gore, Wm	*Simson, James*	" *Wat*	
Green, Jacob R	*Small, Matthew*	V	
Griffin, John	*Smith, Ezekiel*	*Veasy Mis-Martha J*	
H	" *Henry G*	W	
Hudson, John N	" *John A* 2	*Wade, Arch P*	
Hallum, James	" *N*	*Warnock, John*	
" *Mrs Jane*	*Snodgrass, A*	*Washington Mrs A*	
Hanna Andrew	*Spencer, John*	*Weir, Saml*	
Hardy John	*Stewart, John*	" *Sewell*	
Harper, Elizabeth J	*Stiner, Joseph*	*Williams, T R*	
Harris George	*Stone Bently*	*Willillingham, W L*	
" *Sandford*	*Sullivan*	*Whitehead, James*	
" *Warren*	" *Joel*	*Whitlock, D R*	
Haygood Aaron	*Swader, Henry*	*Wood, Wm H*	
Henderson D J	T	" *W*	
Hendricks, Moses	*Tankesly, Charles*	" *David*	
Henry, Helard	*Tidmore, Ad*	" " *& Wooly*	
Henslow, David	" *Hen*	*Woodly, Wm*	
Hindman Thos C	*Todd, W*	*Woodel, Joel*	
Hodges, Thompson	*Towry,*	*Woods, Wm*	
Holcomb, Benj	*Turne*	*Woolever, John*	
Holensworth James	*Turk, Geo*	*Woolf, Calvin B*	
Holland Neal	" *Wat*	*Wright, J L*	
Howell, Levi	V	Y	
Hubbard Wm R	*Veasy Mis-Martha J*	*Yoe, Augustus*	
J	W	*Young, James*	
Johnston Wm	*Wade, Arch P*	" *& Linsey*	
Jones, Lewis D	*Warnock, John*		
" *Wm A*	*Washington Mrs A*		
Jordan Syon	*Weir, Saml*		
Justice, James	" *Sewell*		
K	*Williams, T R*		
Keeling, A W	*Willillingham, W L*		
Kemp, John	*Whitehead, James*		
L	*Whitlock, D R*		
Lane John	*Wood, Wm H*		
Larason Peter	" *W*		
Lawson Reuben	" *David*		
Lee, Ingram	" " *& Wooly*		
" *J W*	*Woodly, Wm*		
Lester, C R	*Woodel, Joel*		
" *Sterling H*	*Woods, Wm*		
Likens, S H	*Woolever, John*		
Lindley Jno B	*Woolf, Calvin B*		
Litter, Miss Margaret	*Wright, J L*		
Love John	Y		
M	*Yoe, Augustus*		
McAuley, D	*Young, James*		
McCollum, E	" *& Linsey*		

GEORGE HOKE, P. M.

July 1, 1843.

State of Alabama,
DEKALB COUNTY.

Special Orphan's Court, 22nd May, 1843.

UPON the petition of Jesse Cunningham, Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of John Withrow, late of DeKalb County, deceased, praying the sale of the real estate of said Withrow, (and shewing to the satisfaction of the Court that the personal assets of said estate are insufficient to meet the debts and engagements of said deceased) consisting of the South East quarter, of Section Eleven, of Township Seven, of Range Eight East, in the Coosa land District in the County aforesaid, and it further appearing to the Court that Robert Withrow, one of the Heirs of said deceased, is a non-resident citizen of this State but resides in Arkansas.

It is ordered and decreed by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a public paper printed in the Town of Jacksonville in said State of Alabama, for the space of six weeks requiring all Heirs and creditors of said [illegible] to be and appear before the Judge [illegible] Court, at the Court House [illegible] Cherokee, in the County [illegible] fourth Monday in July [illegible] if any they have why [illegible] said estate should not [illegible]

Test,
A. W. MAJORS, Clk.
County Court.

May 31, 1843.—6t,—$10 50.

IN CHANCERY.

[illegible]. H. Wilson and Rosanna A. Wilson, formerly Rosanna A. Clawson, Samuel Frazier, & Ruth L. E. Frazier, his wife, formerly Ruth L. E. Clawson, Franklin Locke, and Isabella T. Locke, his wife, formerly Isabella T. Clawson, David Alexander & Margaret B. Alexander, his wife, formerly Margaret B. Clawson, and John M. Clawson, heirs at law of Samuel F. Clawson, dec'd Complainants

against

John M. Crook, and Harriet M. Mitchell formerly, Harriet M. Clawson & Hiram Mitchell, Administrators & Administrix of Sam'l F. Clawson, dec'd. Defendants.

CHANCERY RULES, by the Register of the 39th District in the Northern Chancery Division of the State of Alabama, held at Jacksonville on Monday the 26th day of June 1843.

THIS day came the Complainants by their Solicitors, Chilton & Walker, and upon their motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, that Harriett M. Mitchell & Hiram Mitchell, two of the Defendants to the bill are over the age of twenty-one years, and reside in Spartanburgh Dirtrict, state of South Carolina, without the limits of this State. It is therefore, ordered by the Register that publication be made for four consecutive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville in said State, notifying and admonishing the said Harriet M. Mitchell formerly Harriett M. Clawson, and the said Hiram Mitchell, personally to be and appear before the Register at his office in Jacksonville, within sixty days from the making of this order, and plead, answer or demur to the Complainant's bill or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and be set for hearing *ex parte.*

A true copy from the minutes:

TEST: W. H. ESTILL, *Register, &c.*

THE bill charges, that Samuel F. Clawson departed this life on 19th August, 1840, without issue, leaving Harriett M. Clawson, his widow, who subsequently intermarried with one Hiram Mitchell, in the State of South Carolina—that he died seized of a large personal and real estate, on which the said Harriett M. Clawson, now Harriett M. Mitchell and John M. Crook administered—that they took into possession the said estate—returned an imperfect inventory and appraisement of the estate, and also an imperfect account of the sales thereof—that they do not account in the report of sales for all the property reported in the inventory and appraisment, but have appropriated a part thereof to their own use and benefit—that the decedent had considerable property in the State of South Carolina, which came to the possession of the said Harriett M. Mitchell, who resides in that State, a part of which was fraudulently sold by her in a manner to prevent its bringing its value, and that no account of the said property or its proceeds has ever been given—that the said Adm'r and Adm'x have fraudulently caused to be sold off at the sale of the said estate a large amount of property to the said Harriett M. less than was bid by others—that they wasted the estate by resisting claims that ought not to have been resisted—by allowing claims that ought not to have been allowed—extending credit to the debtors of the estate, till the debts ceased to be collectible—taking insufficient security for property sold on a credit—and have in various other modes wasted and misapplied the estate—that the said Harriett M. took possession of and used wastefully, for some time the personal property—that the choses in action belonging to the estate have some of them been applied to their own use and some lost by mismanagement—that the said Adm'r and Adm'x have not administered on all the estate, and have wantonly wasted a great part of that Administered on—and that the three defendants have confederated to defraud and injure the Complainants.—The Bill prays that Defendants may answer to the allegations of the bill, and exhibit a full inventory of the said estate, and make a showing of their acts as Administrators and Administratrix, and that the said Harriett M. may account for the property that came to her possession in South Carolina—that an account be taken of the said estate, and that the distributive shares of the Complainants be decreed to them, &c. &c. and for general relief

WM. P. CHILTON & A. J. WALKER.
Solicitors for Complainants.

June 28, 1843—$22 50.

POETRY.

THE BEAUTIFUL.

"There is but a very minute portion of the creation that we can turn into clothes and food, and gratification for the body; but the whole creation may be used to minister to the sense of beauty."—*Dr. Channing.*

The Beautiful! the Beautiful!
Where do we fine it not?
It is an all prevading grace
And lighteth every spot.

It sparkles on the ocean wave,
It glitters in the dew;
We see it in the glorious sky,
And in the flow'ret's hue.

On mountain top, in valley deep:
We find its presence there;
The Beautiful! the Beautiful!
It liveth every where.

The glories of the noontide sky
The stiff and
The changing
The tribute
There's beau
And in that
The Christian's last
His eye is closed in de

And in the beings that we lo
Who have our tend'rest care
The Beautiful! the Beautiful!
'Tis sweet to trace it there.

'Twas in the glance that God threw o
The young created earth,
When he proclaimed it "very good,"
The beautiful had birth;

Then who shall say this world is dull,
And all to sadness given,
While yet their glows on every side
The smile that came from Heaven?

If so much loveliness is sent
To grace our lowly home.
How beautiful! how beautiful!
Will be the WORLD TO COME!
London, April, 1843.

MARINDA.

PAINFUL OCCURENCE.

During the examination of the witnesses in the case of the State vs. Lewis, last Friday, the court was thrown into great confusion by a rush of people towards the lobby, accompanied by a noise and crying out in the lobby adjoining the court room. The confusion was soon ascertained to have been occasioded by a most horrid suicide in the lobby. A man named Dr. Smith, law of Mr. Russell, the proprie first stage-house east of the city, end to his existence.—Smith, we had been arrested that morning b Sheriff Howard, on a warrant corn. Shortly after his arres the drug store of Ware & Pond Howard was prudent enough to the druggists what it was that he poison obtained. Being informed that it was poison, (prusic acid,) he kept a close eye upon him; and induced him to go to the court house to get counsel, hoping to get the phial from him. Although a strict watch was kept by Officer Howard, shortly after getting to the lobby at the court house the unfortunate man drew the poison from his pocket and attempted to swallow it. His hand was caught by Howard, who immediately called for assistance—but before any could be had, Smith succeeded, in spite of Howard's exertions, in swallowing a portion of the poison, and with the other hand drew a knife from his pocket and cut his throat: He survived but a few minutes. Smith's wife and friends were sent for immediately, but of course did not arrive in time to see him before he was dead. The scene when his wife (to whom he had been married but a few months) came up was truly heart rending.—[Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.

LIVING WITHOUT SLEEP.—A recent number of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal contain a letter from Mr. Robert F. Gourlay, giving an account of his extraordinary *sleeplessness.* According to Mr. G.'s own account, he was first bereft of sleep in the year 1835 for six weeks, when about 40 years of age. Prior to that time had never suffered for want of sleep, although at times a little sufficed for refreshment. Mr. G. was confined in London, as he alleges, by British tyranny, three years and eight months: and it was during this period, he thinks, that a habit of living without sleep began to form. During his confinement he felt very little need of sleep, and the greater part of his time in bed, which was ne more than six hours in twenty-four, was en to reveries, chiefly, he declares, schemes for bettering the condition of boring poor of England," &c.

Soon after his liberation, having ted Scotland, he left Edinburg ca. He had no sleep until erpool, where he took a wa going to bed. This had th and procured him quite The next day he sailed York, he reached New having had one week of sle ly on landing at New York warm bath, got into a comfortab slept soundly. From that time ward did not sleep for three years. He laudanum, but that had no effect; he dra whiskey, in the hope that it would induce sleep, but it only made him sick.

In the early part of 1837, while in Ohio, he was attacked with erysipelas in the leg, and during five months was without sleep. Mr. G, had recovered his health in some degree, when intelligence reached him of the death of two of his children. He then lay two weeks in great agony, and from that time to this, a period of four years and six months, he has been entirely deprived of sleep. The last six months of his life have been spent at Boston. His health was much improved, and he entertains a hope that as soon as he is able to exercise, he will recover. On various occasions of late he has been almost asleep.

From the Ohio Observer.

SOMETHING NEW OUT OF THE OLD.

The hieroglyphics on the pyramids of Egypt have been partially decyphered, and are said to contain some of the first parts of the book of Genesis, and it is now ab be shown, that those pyramids were structed by the Egyptians, but by m Caucasian race.—The Boston Medica nal says. It is currently reported that Dr. Morton, of Philadelphia, is preparing a work that will possess an extraordinary interest for the antiquarian and physiologist, on the crania of the ancient Egyptians.—Skulls have been put in his possession belonging to a remote epoch, by Mr. Geo. R Gliddon, late a resident of Cairo, who is now lecturing very acceptably on the Archæology of Egypt, and he will thus be enabled to develope some remarkable facts in regard to the primitive inhabitants of the Valley of the Nile. He will satisfactorily demonstrate that the builders of the pyramids were caucasians. This will be an unexpected discovery as the opinion has been propagated from age to age, that the authors of the monumental hieroglyphics were Africans. That they were white men seems now placed beyond dispute by the erudite researches of Mr. Gliddon; and his assertions, it is said, will be abundantly coroborated by the silent yet essential testimony of a large collection of dry bones, which address the modern philosopher in a language which cannot be misunderstood.

SHOCKING AFFAIR.

hington Telegraph, Miss., gives f a bloody transaction, that took ta county Arkansas. It states Hill, of the firm of Hill & owner of five negroes—a ife and their three female oldest about fourteen and the nine years old. Mr. Hill, t, gave the mother orders to ork; which she refused, and be- ed with punishment, she ran and e to the woods. Her hus- ed a club-axe and made an Hill, inflicting several se- blows when his daughter, a girl posed between them, and receiv- blow intended for her father, and fell the earth mortally wounded. Mr. Hill finally overpowered the negro, and wrested the axe from him. His little son a lad of 14 ran to the house for a gun loaded with buck-shot, which he discharged into the shoulder of the negro. The fellow, however did not fall but took to his heels. He founed his wife and children upon the banks of the river, and having explained to them the crimes which he had committed, he insisted that they should die with him. After much constraint he succeeded in drowning himself and his three children. His wife escaped by clinging to a tree. A party in pursuit of the fiend discovered her in this situation, and subsequently recovered the four bodies of the drowned negroes, and buried them. Mr. Hill's daughter survived at the last accounts.

Appended to the account of so diabolical a tragedy, is a statement that instead of *severity under indulgence* to his slaves, on the part of Mr. Hill, is the cause to which must be attributed this addictive dispensation.

Encouraging Prospects Ahead.—In the last number of Bicknel's Reporter, an article embracing a general review of the monetary affairs of the country is concluded in the owing encouraging language; "We feel ent and safe in asserting that probano former time has there been so ex- and so broad a basis for coming prosperity as may now be found in country, and in this point of view we for much improvement in real estate of solid character, and stocks paying interest.

Type at Reduced Prices.

TYPES, and all other PRINTING MATERIALS, Manufactured at Conner's United States Type and Stereotype Foundry, corner of Nassau and Ann Streets, New York. Can be had at eighteen per cent deduction from old prices.

The undersigned respectfully informs the Old Patrons of the Type and Stereotype Foundry, formerly known as JAMES CONNER'S, and more recently as CONNER & COMB'S and the public in general, that they are prepared to execute orders for

PRINTING TYPES,

PRESSES, CHASES, CASES, IMPOSING-STONES, INK FRAMES, & every other article necessary to form Complete Printing Establishments, on as favorable terms, and of as good a quality as any other establishment in the United States.

New Prices Per pound.		*Old prices*	
Agate	96 cts.	Agate	108 cts
Nonpariel	66 "	Nonpariel	84 "
Minion	54 "	Minion	66 "
Brevier	26 "	Brevier	54 "
Burgeois	46 "	Burgeois	46 "
Long Primer	36 "	Long Primer	42 "
Small Pica	34 "	Small Pica	49 "
Pica	32 "	Pica	56 "

Borders, Cuts, Brass Rule and other articles manufactured at this establishment, at the same reduced rates.

New Articles got up to order, on being furnished with patterns.

The Type Cast at this establishment, is both in the style of Face and the material of which it is made, particularly adapted for service in Newspaper Printing.

All kinds of Stereotype furnished to order.

JAMES CONNER & SON.

☞ Such Newspapers as will copy the e times, will be entitled to pay in ing a bill of four times the amount

State of Alabama,
Benton County.
Orphans' Court, June 12th, 1843.

TAYLOR, Administrator of of John F. Taylor, Deceased accounts and Vouchers for of the Estate of said Decen- efore ordered by the Court, tion be made in the Jack- ublican, for six weeks, notifying tees, creditors, and all those in- ted in said Estate, that a final settle- ment will be made of said estate, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville, on Friday the fourth day of August next according to the accounts and vouchers of the Administrator as filed; unless objected to.

M. M. HOUSTON, CPk.

June 14, 1843.—6t.

Samuel F. Rice,
AND
Thomas D. Clark,

HAVE formed a copartnership in the practice of Law, under the firm name of RICE & CLARKE.

They will attend the Circuit, County and Chancery Courts in the 9th Judicial Circuit, and the Supreme Court of the State.

They will also attend the District Court of the United States at Huntsville, for the purpose of perfecting all cases under the BANKRUPT LAW, which may be committed to their care. ☞ The engagement of either one of the partners, in any business will secure the services of both.

Office of RICE at Jacksonville, Ala.
" CLARKE at Talladega, Ala.
1842.—tf.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CHEROKEE COUNTY.

TAKEN up by Thomas R. Williams, sorrel horse, supposed to be eight years old, fifteen hands high, white mane in part, blaze in his forehead, no other marks or brands; appraised to $40.

Copy—Test,
JOHN S. WILSON, Clerk.

June 7, 1843.—3t.

THOS. A. WALKER & WM. L. CAIN WILL practice Law together in all the Courts of Cherokee and DeKalb counties, Ala. All business confided will receive prompt attention. Dec. 3, 1842.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP and posted by John Honeycutt, a cream colored mare Mule, 7 or 8 years old, 14 hands high, with a dark stripe across the shoulder—appraised to fifty dollars,

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

June 12th, 1843.

Coppersmith.
D. M. SEAY

HAS commenced, and will carry on the **Copper and Tin Business** in all its branches, in Jacksonville, Ala., North of the Public square, East side of Main street, where he will keep constantly on hand

STILLS

of various sizes and descriptions.

Sheet iron Stove pipes, Tin guttering and spouting for houses made to order.

☞ Orders left with WM and THOS STARTON, Summerville, Chattooga County, Ga., will be promptly attended to. He will have on hand at all times a variety of STILLS for sale. Old Copper received in payment for work done.

November 9, 1842.—6m.

William H. Underwood,
AND
Samuel S. Hinton,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the Law, and will attend the Courts of Floyd, Walker, Chattooga, Cass, Lumpkin and Cherokee counties in Georgia, St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton, Talladega and the Supreme court in the State of Alabama. All business entrusted to them in any of the above courts will meet with punctual attention.

Cedar Bluff, Cherokee county, Ala.
March 22, 1843.—tf.

R. G. EARLE & W. W. McLESTER HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the Law, at Jacksonville, Ala. and will practice in the Courts of the 9th Judicial circuit, and the U. S. District court at Huntsville.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
CHEROKEE COUNTY.

TAKEN up by John R. Davis, two horse beasts, one a chesnut sorrel mare about six years old, some white spots on her back, blaze face, shod before, 14 1-2 hands high, appraised to thirty dollars; the other a clay bank colt, about 5 years old, white snip on the nose, black mane and tail, about 13 hands high, appraised to fifteen dollars before W. McElrath, Esq.

JOHN S. WILSON *Clk.*

Copy—test.
May 15, 1843.

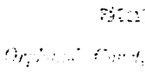
State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.
Orphans' Court, Special Term, June 21st, 1843.

WILLIAM SCOTT, Administrator of the estate of Dunlap Scott, dec'd, having filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate,—It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, for three successive weeks, requiring all persons interested in said estate, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville, on Friday the 11th day of August next, to show cause, if any they have, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the Administrator as filed.

M. M. HOUSTON, CPk.

June 21, 1843.

State of Alabama,
RANDOLPH COUNTY.



TAKEN up and posted by Albert McDaniel, living on little Tallapoosa, four miles from McDonald, one sorrel Horse, seven or eight years old, 15 or fourteen hands high, left hind foot white and a blaze in his face, some marks of year, and appraised to thirty dollars, this 3rd day of May, 1843.

W. M BUCHANAN, C. C. C.
By his dept. W. B. CAMPBELL.

The State of Alabama,
DEKALB COUNTY.

TAKEN UP, and posted, by Lewis R. Collins, at Bootsville, one brown mare mule, about thirteen hands three inches high, branded on the near shoulder with the letter X, supposed to be about twelve years old—appraised to thirty five dollars before J. G. Winston, J. P.

TEST: A. W. MAJORS, CPk.

June 14th 1843.

MRS. WASHINGTON, presents her respects, to the citizens of Benton County, and the public generally, and informs them, that she has opened a house in town of Jacksonville, for the reception of boarders—and the accommodation of Travelers —She declines recommending her house in the usual mode, and whilst she will be thankful for the patronage of all who choose to call on her, she desires that he case may be tested by its merits.—Her house, is on the South east corner of the Public Square, formerly occupied as a public house, by John B. Pendleton.

Jacksonville Ala., 24th Jany, 1843.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends & the public in general, that he still continues to keep a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT

in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton Co. Ala at the same stand, on the N. E. corner of the public square, where he expects to remain permanently—and feels confident from past experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

AARON HAYNES.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.

NOTICE is hereby given that we the undersigned have been appointed by the Hon. E. T. Smith Judge of the Orphans' Court of said County, Commissioners to audit the claims against the estate of Wiley B. Holingworth Deceased which hat been duly declared insolvent. And creditors are allowed until the 1st Monday in September to present and prove their claims. On the last Friday in August we will attend especially to the auditing said claims, and on that day the creditors are requested to present them.

A. J. WALKER
W. H. ESTILL,
Commissioners.

Jacksonville, February 15th, 1843.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Just received on consignment and for sale at this Office.

50	Reams fine Vellum Cap,	No.	1.
10	" " " "	No.	2.
12	" " " "	No.	3.
10	" Letter,	No.	1.
25	" Large wrapping Paper.		
5	Gross Paste Board.		

The writing paper is of excellent quality, and will be sold on terms lower than usual, by the Quire or Ream.

August 17, 1842.

Type at reduced Prices.

GEORGE BRUCE & CO., Type founders, at No. 13 Chambers street, near the Post Office, New York, have on hands an unusually large stock of their well-known Printing Types, Ornaments, Borders, Rules, &c., of the best metal, cast in original matrices, and very accurately finished, all of which they have determined to sell at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Pica at	32 cents a pound.	
Small Pica,	34 do	do
Long Primer,	36 do	do
Bourgeois,	40 do	do
Brevier,	46 do	do
Minion,	54 do	do
Nonpareil,	66 do	do
Agate,	86 do	do
Pearl,	1 20 do	do

For approved paper at 6 months, or at 6 per cent. less for cash. Wood Type, Printing Ink, Presses, Cases, Galleys, Brass Rule, Composing Sticks, Chases, and other printing materials, furnished with promptitude and at the lowest prices.

Printers of newspapers who publish this advertisement with this note, three times, before the 1st of June, 1843, and send one of the papers to the Foundery, will be entitled to payment of their bill on having four times the amount of it.

April 19, 1843.

WM. B. MARTIN,
AND
LEMUEL J. STANDEFER,

WILL practice Law together in all of the Courts of Cherokee and DeKalb Counties, Ala. All business committed to their charge will receive strict attention.

11,

Amendments to the Constitution.

RESOLVED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That the following amendments to the Constitution of the State of Alabama, be proposed to the people of said State, which when agreed to by a majority of all the citizens of said State, voting for Representatives, and ratified by two thirds of each house of the next General Assembly, voting by yeas and nays, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes whatever, as a part of the Constitution of the State of Alabama, to wit: strike out the word fifty, in the tenth section of the fifth article, and insert in lieu thereof, one hundred, and strike out of the twelfth section of the fifth article, and insert in lieu thereof, the following: Chancellors, Judges of the Supreme Court, and judges of the Circuit Courts, shall be elected by joint vote of both houses of the General Assembly, and judges of the Inferior Courts shall be elected by the qualified electors of each county.

JOHN ERWIN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
NATHANIEL TERRY
President of the Senate

Approved, 2nd January, 1843.
BENJ. FITZPATRICK.

AN ACT more fully to carry into effect Joint Resolution passed at the present session of the Legislature, upon the subject of the alteration of the Constitution of the State of Alabama.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, that it is hereby made the duty of the Superintendants of the elections for members of the Legislature, in the several precincts in this State, on the first Monday in August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, to call upon each voter to endorse on his ticket, the word "accepted" or "rejected." And it is hereby made the duty of the returning officers of said elections, in each and every county in this State, to make a return of said vote to the Secretary of State, whose duty it shall be to communicate the result to the next General Assembly within the first week of its session: And that this act be published with the joint resolution passed at the present session of the Legislature, proposing to alter the Constitution of the State of Alabama.

JOHN ERWIN.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
NATHANIEL TERRY,
President of the Senate.

Approved, 4th February, 1843.
BEEJ. FITZPATRICK.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Tuscaloosa, 19th April, 1843.

I certify that the foregoing are correct copies of the Joint Resolution and Act aforesaid, taken from the original rolls deposited in this Department.

W. GARRETT,
Secretary of State.

May 17th, 1843.—12t.

TAX SALES.

On the first Monday in August will expose to public sale, to the bidder, for cash, before the Court Hou door in the town of Jacksonville, Lot No containing ¾ths of an acre more or less bounded north by Ladiga street, east by Thomas street—owner unknown—levied on for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES.
Tax Collector, B. C.

June 7th, 1843.—6t.—$3, 50.

expose first Monday in August next. I will for cash, before the to the highest bidder the town of Jacksonville, Lot No. door in tity and owner unknown, bounded on the south by Haman Alley, west by broad street, and east by McGehee street—levied on for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the years 1842.

L. D. JONES.
Tax Collector, B. C.

June 7th, 1843.—6t.—$3 50.

On the first Monday in August will expose to bublic sale to the high der for cash, before the Court Hou the town of Jacksonville, Lots N 72, quantity and owner unknow north by Ladiga street, east by and south by Drayton street taxes due and remaining unpaid 1842.

L. D
Tax Collector,

June 7, 1843.—6t.—$3, 50.

On the first Monday in Aug will expose to public sale, to bidder, for cash, before the door in the town of Jacksonvi 108, 109 110, and 111, bounded by broad street—Levied on a erty of Towns of Georgia, to and remaining unpaid for the ye

L. D. J
Tax Collector, B.

June 7, 1843.—6t.—$3, 50.

On the first Monday in August next, I wi expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, Lot No. 71—Levied on as the property of Robinson Painter, for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, B. C.

June 7, 1842.—6t.—$3, 50.

On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash; before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, one Lot supposed to contain two acres, bounded on the north by W. B. Martin's Lot and on the west by the Male Academy Lot—Levied on as the property of Sparks of Georgia, for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year, 1842.

L. D. JONES
Tax Collector, B. C.

June 7, 1842.—6t.—$3. 50.

On the first Monday in Augu will expose to public sale to the hig bidder, for cash, before the Cou in the town of Jacksonville, posed to contain two acres joining Male Academy an Levied on as the property o gia for taxes due and remai the year 1842.

Tax C

June 7, 1842.—6t.—$3, 50.

On the first Monday in Augus expose to public sale to the hig for cash, before the Court Hou the town of Jacksonville, one Lot, No known at present occupied by John Bla and formerly owned by H. H. Boggess—Leviep for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, B. C.

June 7, 1842.—6t.—$3, 50.

On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, one Lot lying north of the Methodist Church Lot —Levied on as the property of C. A reen of Mississippi, for taxes due and maining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, B. C.

June 7. 1842.—6t.—$3. 50.

On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, Lot No. bounded by Hamon Alley, west by Broad street, and east by McGehee street—levied on for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, B. C.

June 7, 1842.—6t.—$3. 50.

On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, Lot No. containing ⅝ths of an acre, bounded by Ladiga street, and east by Thomas posed to belong to Watson & dra Levied on for taxes due ing unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D.
Tax Collector

June 7, 1842.—6t.—$3, 50.

On the first Monday in Augu will expose to public sale to the hig der, for cash, before the Court Ho in the town of Jacksonville, one Lo ing 40 acres, lying near the foot o tain one mile east of Jackson Rabbit Town road—Levied on t erty of Watson and Hilderburn and remaining unpaid for the y

L. D.
Tax Collector, B.

June 7, 1842.—6t.—$3, 50.

On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in August next, the east half of the south east fourth of sec. 12, township 13, R. 10, upon which there is a good Grist & Saw mill, Levied on as the property of Charles F. Alexander and George R. D. Alexander, to satisfy said execution in favor of Zechariah Ellison.

R. S. PORTER, Sheriff.

July 5 1843.—5t.—$3. 00.

A. J. WALKER,
Attorney at Law
Jacksonville, Ala.

WILL
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ted to his ca
Tu

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership of William B & Company, is dissolved by L and by sessation of business of ma
April 26, 1843.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having obtained letters testamentary, will sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, Lot No. 12, fronting Pelham street, and bounded on the north by Public square, and south by Church street, and known as the property of the late Dr. Thomas Pelham, deceased, on the first Monday in August next.

WM. L. CAIN,
JAS. T. SAURIE.

Cedar Bluff, Alabama, March 21, 1843.—tf.

REFER TO

Hon. ARTHUR FOSTER, } Cedar Bluff,
" THO: B. COOPER, } Cherokee county,
" J. M. HENDRIX, } Alabama.

STOP THE THIEF.

RAN from the Subscriber on the night of [illegible] inst. a negro man named [illegible] says he is the property of Ja[illegible]ris, of Athens, Clark County, Georgia. He says that he escaped from Goldville, Tallapoosa county, Ala.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

SAMUEL CARPENTER,
Special Coroner.

July 5, 1843—5t.—$6 00.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.
ORPHANS' COURT, Special Term, June 21st, 1843.

COOPER B. TATE, Administrator of the estate of John B. Taylor, deceased, having this day filed his allegations, setting forth that the estate of said dec'd is insolvent—

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Friday the fourth day of August next, be set to hear and determine said allegations—and it is further ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for two weeks, and advertisement on the Court House d[illegible] notifying the creditors [illegible]

Jacksonville Republican.

"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

Vol. 7.—No. [illegible] JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1843. Whole No. [illegible]

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT.

At $2 50 in advance, or $3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription taken for less than one year nor discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor. All letters to the Editor, with the name and P. O. address of the writer, must be post paid, or they will not be considered as entitled to attention.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less $1 00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted 21 to the inch, over 24 square &c.

☞ For announcing candidates for office $5 00 to be paid in advance.

☞ Yearly advertisements will be taken at $12 per square, and those standing for a short period in proportion, and also for transient matters, except in cases where we have standing accounts with persons.

☞ All personal advertisements and communications, charged double the foregoing rates.

☞ Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

☞ Interest will be charged on newspaper and advertising accounts from the time they become due until paid.

☞ For inserting Circulars, &c. of candidates 50 cents per square.

☞ Communications to insure an early insertion should be handed in as early as Saturday previous to the day of publication.

☞ Postage MUST be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

THE BUNKER HILL CELEBRATION.—The following sketch of the grand occasion we derive from the New York Sun:

The annals of our country furnish no equal to the celebration at Bunker Hill on the seventeenth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty three. At Boston, on Friday afternoon, the Rail Roads and Steamboats began to pour in their living myriads, as though the whole country was coming. But it was left for Saturday morning to witness such an influx of human beings as beggars all description—from the Maine, N. Hampshire, Rhode Island, Great Western, Salem, Dedham and Taunton Branch Rail Roads, there came train after train, and locomotive after locomotive, all bringing passengers by thousands. The steamers from Cape Cod, Cape Ann, Nantucket, Holmes' Hole, Barnstable, Marshfield, Duxbury, Hull, Marblehead, Squam, Bay, Scituate, Plymouth, and Plum[illegible] came loaded to the gunwales.

At sunrise on Saturday morning, the roaring of artillery commenced from the forts, the vessels of war and the ships, and by seven o'clock the whole city seemed in motion.

Here were soldiers hurrying to their quarters; marshals with their insignia of office; banners of this society and of that, flying to and fro, as though the city had been turned into one vast fair.

Captain Sturgis on Thursday anchored the Revenue Cutter Hamilton precisely on the spot where the British frigate Glasgow was stationed on the memorable day of the battle, and on the occasion of the present celebration, the "roar of cannon" was heard from the same point, though in indication of far different proceedings.

The shipping in port hoisted their colors in honor of the day, and the vessels attached to the naval department fired salutes from time to time.

Triumphal Arches were erected at various points in streets through which the procession passed.

A staging was erected in front of the monument for the accommodation of the Orator of the Day, and all distinguished individuals who were present.

The Glacis in front of the staging was fitted with seats to accommodate fifteen hundred ladies, and by appointment of the Chief Marshal of the day, a Marshal of this station, with a full corps of Assistants, were in attendance to receive such ladies as were entitled to seats.

The procession left the State House about 10, A. M., and passed down Park street, Divisions No. 3 and 4 filling from the Common gate at the corner of Tremont and Park streets. The whole then passed down Tremont, through Elliot, Washington, State, Merchants' Row, South Market, Commercial, Clark, Hanover, Blackstone, and Haverhill streets, over Warren Bridge, through Charlestown square, Main, Franklin and High streets, to the Monument square.

Returning, they passed through Winthrop and Warren streets and Charlestown square, over Charles River Bridge, through Prince, Hanover and Tremont streets to Boston Common.

1 o'clock, P. M.—The President has just arrived at the spot, consecrated by the blood of heroes and martyrs of the Revolution; the spot which of all others may be emphatically termed the "Altar of Liberty." With the Bunker Hill Monument Association, he has just taken the place assigned him, under the awning provided for his accommodation and that of the other distinguished men of the nation assembled on this glorious occasion. The President was supported on his left by J. T. Buckingham, Esq., President of the Association, and on the right by Governor Morton.

On the platform were over 100 soldiers of the Revolution, 2 of whom fought at the Battle of Lexington and 12 at Bunker Hill. On the arrival of the procession upon the ground, and after they took their stations, the proceedings of the day were commenced by a very appropriate prayer from the Rev. Mr. Ellis, who was appointed chaplain for the occasion.

Mr. Webster's Speech.—Mr. Webster then rose, and was announced, and the air continued cheering at the assembled multitude. Applause and the most profound attention followed the orator throughout the delivery of his address. Eighteen years ago, on this spot, on the fiftieth anniversary of the battle, it commanded his voice was the only one which could address the tones of those who had fought, bled, and conquered on the day, and witnessed its consummation. He then referred to the objects of the day and of the association, and passed a glowing eulogium on the energy of the parties concerned in the triumph, and on the greatness of the spirit which is exhibited in the beauty of the structure. He also referred to the pecuniary aid rendered by the Mechanics' Association, and to the last grand and successful effort of the ladies, passing a well merited compliment on the inevitable success of the beauty of the fair, and in accomplishing such a mighty project.

The talented speaker then proceeded to present the names of some of the revolutionary heroes who had fought for their country, accompanying each with a eulogium. From these he passed to the immortal Warren, who had died for his country on that spot and upheld his zeal as an example to the military service. He felt proud to see around him some of the associates of Warren on the eventful day, and although they had outlived the power of oppression, and now enjoyed the blessings of that liberty they so nobly fought for, yet they could not outlive the undying gratitude to be given them by generations yet to come.

Yes continued the orator, Bunker Hill Monument is complete. Here it stands. Fortunate in the natural eminence on which it is placed, higher in purpose than in project. Behold it, ye three hundred thousand here assembled. Behold it as it stands above land and sea. It has a purpose which gives it dignity, enrobes it in moral grandeur, and gives to it the attributes of an august intellectual personage. It is the great orator of the occasion; it is not for mortal lips to speak its object. As impotent speaker stands motionless before you. (Cheers.) It bears no inscriptions, nor does the rising sun awaken music at its summit. At the rising and the setting of the sun, at noonday, and in the calm moonlight hour, it stands, it acts, it looks, it speaks to the heart of Americans. Its silence brings before us with deep pathos the 17th June, 1775, and the events arising therefrom. This day speaks for itself. Its speech is of courage & patriotism, religion and liberty, good government, and the renown of those who have sacrificed their lives on this spot.

What are the Pyramids of the east to this? Monuments of nothing but the power of kings and servitude of people; they convey no instruction, no admonition with them, but are as silent as the millions who toiled and slaved to raise them—monuments which convince of power only—while the object of this shall be known unto the end; even were it possible for providence to permit the return of the darkness of barbarism, the memory of Bunker Hill would remain.

On an occasion so national, as the commemoration of the first blow for American freedom, from which grew our government, well may the head of that government be called to participate in the deep enthusiasm of the day. He has this day been where our revolutionary heroes fought, bled and died for freedom's cause, and with heart full of American feeling, is here to-day to feel the enthusiasm as felt by all Americans. (Cheers.) Your Governor is also here to enjoy the same enthusiastic feeling. (Cheers.) These badges, banners, flags and music, announce to us that thousands have come to join with our enthusiasm.—Welcome! From the valleys and the hills, from the North, South, East and West—Welcome! Welcome!!—Wherever, strangers, you are at home here, at this shrine of Liberty.

Some, no doubt, are here to bend once more at this family altar, where first you received your instruction, religious principles and education. Some, perhaps, to be again embraced by a revolutionary father, others to receive the last blessings of an aged mother. If these family associations have brought you here with alacrity, free and cordial greeting to all such and to every one with American feeling. I say free and cordial greeting to tread this sacred spot and breathe an atmosphere of Liberty. Of the 17 millions of Americans, every individual has an interest in that structure. The respectability, or rather sublimity of the occasion, consists in its nationality and the amount of pure American feeling experienced. Woe be to the man who comes here wanting in this holy feeling; no local animosity should exhibit itself here. Our happiness as a nation depends upon our unity: that Monument would not stand should dismemberment be the affliction of the land. Should it be my misfortune to see such a time, I would avert my eyes from it forever.

It is not, proceeded the speaker, as a mere military encounter that the Battle of Bunker Hill founds its claims, yet as a mere battle it was extraordinary in its character, and carried a peculiar interest with it; as it was fought in the presence of more spectators than combatants. On yonder heights in one night arose embankments thrown up by a few hardy men; there does not appear to have been a day of calculation on either side, and it would be difficult to ascertain any particular advantage to be gained in a military view. However, President and his followers were convinced that the time was near when open hostilities would commence, and were eager for the trial of arms; and the pride of English arms would not submit. Here the orator proceeded to describe the cannonading from the floating batteries, the assault from land, and held that in its consequences it was a most important battle, being the first great movement of the American war, and the commencement of open hostilities; as it was certain after Warren fell, that peace would not be established but by the establishment of American Independence.

If this monument has marked the progress of the human race, then it has not been raised without a cause. What, let us ask, are the principles of the American Revolution, compared with those political governments called Republics?

Under this head the learned orator took an extended view of the circumstances leading to the colonization respectively of North and South America, and maintained that the Revolution in North America was not caused by instantaneous movement, but from a clear development of opinions, which had their origin some time back, and which occupied nearly 300 years in developing, whilst those of South America were more disposed to become absolute monarchies.

England, said the orator, transplanted liberty whilst Spain transplanted power; the former colonized by industry, and the latter stooped on South America like a falcon on its prey, and thousands fell by fire and sword. He also took this occasion to condemn standing armies connected with military republics, as contrary to the principles of pure republicanism; also an episcopal hierarchy, with the revenue of princes, while the country was destitute of public schools.

The orator then referred to the happy method we had of appropriating all good features in government and leaving all the dross, acknowledging our obligations to Europe with filial regard, at the same time claiming to have added considerable to the commerce of England and the world.

In conclusion, the learned speaker challenged the World to produce such a character as Washington: what character of the century drawn out in history must prove most intense, most sublime? Washington!

That monument is no unfit emblem of his character, upright, solid and pure as it there stands. But how inadequate is the emblem, for towering above, not seen by the inhabitants of a single city or State, but looked up to by all, his character stands as the great prototype of the American people. Behold him, an American born here—his parents also born here, his life in all its grandeur was that of an American citizen.

I turn, said the orator, to that transcendant name for courage when I need it, and point Americans to his character for their example; then exhorted his audience to perform well the duties and obligations enjoined on them as Americans.

Thank God I also am an American.

Mr. Webster then took his seat amidst the reiterated cheers of hundreds of thousands.

From the Albany Argus.

IRELAND.

This unhappy country seems to have no rest. The temperance reformation brought new joy and new comfort to her people, but the horizon is again overcast with dark clouds. More misery and suffering seems in store for her people. The "English Lion" is again about lapping the blood of her noble and true hearted sons.

O'Connell is agitating the Repeal of the Union; and as is consonant with the enthusiastic character of the Irish, they are in a state of high excitement. Of course, such tories as Sir Robert Peel, Sir James Graham and the Duke of Wellington, deem it dangerous, and what is the consequence? We learn by the Acadia, just arrived from Liverpool, that by orders of the British Cabinet, "troops are daily pouring into Ireland."

The impression was current in England that collision with troops would be inevitable. The whole Catholic hierarchy have joined with O'Connell, and this of course carries the whole people.

Soldiers are never good peace makers. Their business is war, and their province is too often to inflame irritations, and they are notoriously indifferent to human life. Outrage and provocation will not be wanting. Resentment will ensue, and blood flow; & it is too true, "the sight of blood begets the sight of more."

The next arrival will show the result of this cut-throat move. Here-to-fore we have thought Sir Robert Peel a wise man, but in ordering troops to Ireland just now, will be like throwing a lighted torch in a magazine of gunpowder. It should be particularly remarked, that although Ireland is said to be in a state of fearful agitation, not so much as a violation of law is yet spoken of. It is simply stated by the papers—

"The agitation for the Repeal of the Union is making strides in Ireland very alarming to the government." Instead of attending to his duties in the House of Commons Mr. O'Connell has remained at home organizing his plans for moving his countrymen and he has succeeded effectually. The Catholic clergy have joined the movement in great numbers. Tens of thousands are congregated at Mr. O'Connell's beck, and the country is in the same fearful state of agitation as in 1826. To arrest this, disorganization, the Duke of Wellington in the upper, and Sir R. Peel in the lower house, declared their intention the other evening of putting down the Repeal agitation—by force if necessary.

Some whig politicians in this country have a great admiration of English liberty and government; but what would these men have done if Mr. Van Buren had ordered the standing army of the U. S. to Boston at the time (October 1840) of the assembling of the Bunker Hill Convention when 60,000 whigs gathered in convention to denounce the then existing laws as tyrannical and oppressive, and to fan every passion against the democratic party, then the ascendant in the government, to madness? Would not such an order have produced a civil war? Yet the excitement in 1840, in this country, was far more intense than that which now exists in Ireland.

If the Irish people are let alone, the fires of the present agitation will burn out from want of fuel or of fanning. But the sight of red coats and cold steel will rather rouse indignation against England and her government. Fear never was nor never will be moving instrument of the Irish nation. To a kind and generous government they would be the most devoted people on earth.

Wilmer and Smith's European Times of May 19th says—

"The high excitement existing throughout Ireland, and the sensation which has been caused by the Government declaration of hostilities, has already depressed the price of consols."

ALABAMA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Tuscaloosa, 20th June, 1843. }

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the several acts placing the Branch Banks of the State of Alabama in liquidation, the President and Directors of the Bank of the State of Alabama, have counted, registered and destroyed (by burning,) in the presence of the Govenor and Secretary [of State, at their Banking House in the city of Tuscaloosa, the bills and blank impressions of bills, of the Branch Banks of the amounts hereinafter stated, to wit:

The bills of the Branch Bank at Mobile withdrawn from circulation the sum of eight hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars,	$846,728 00
Blank impressions of bills of said branch Bank the sum of two millions three hundred and seventy-seven thousand six hundred and sixty dollars,	$2,377,660
The bills of the branch Bank at Montgomery, withdrawn from circulation, the sum of nine hundred and forty three thousand eight hundred and four dollars,	$943,804
Blank impressions of bills of said branch Bank, the sum of one million five hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars,	$1,535, 000
The bills of the branch Bank at Decatur withdrawn from circulation, the sum of two hundred and twenty six thousand four hundred and twenty dollars,	$226,420
Blank impressions of bills of said branch Bank, the sum of one million twenty three thousand six hundred and twenty dollars,	$1,023,620

The said President and directors have also destroyed by burning since the adjournment of the last General Assembly, of the bills of the Bank of the State of Alabama, withdrawn from circulation, the sum of five hundred and four thousand nine hundred and twenty-one dollars, ($504,921.)

From the branch Bank at Huntsville, no return has yet been received.

RECAPITULATION.

CIRCULATION OF	
Branch Bank at Mobile,	$846,728
Br. Bank at Montgomery,	943,804
Br. Bank at Decatur,	226,420
Bank of the State,	504,921
Total,	$2,521,873
Blank impressions of bills.	
Br. Bank at Mobile	$2,377,660
" " Montgomery	1,535,000
" " Decatur	1,023,620
Total,	$4,936,280

By order of
BEN. FITZPATRICK,
Governor of the State of Alabama.
W. GARRETT, Secretary of State.
June 20.

CINCINNATI.

The Cincinnati Gazette, in an article on the population of that city says:

Twenty years ago, a respected citizen of Cincinnati, Martin Baum, Esq. prophesied that Mr. Lewis Whitman and other men of his age, would live to see the time when the steamboats would arrive up Heights as low as 2 per 100 lbs. when it would require as many as twenty steamboats, of as much as 100 tons each, to do the business of Pittsburg Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis, when ground on Main street would sell as high as $100 per foot, and when the mail would be brought from New York in twelve days.

How tame do all such predictions now appear. Yet Mr. Baum was told that if he soberly persisted in such extravagant predictions, he would require a room in an Insane Hospital: and nothing but his general standing in society, and sagacity in other matters, saved his opinions from contempt, and himself from ridicule. He lived to see many of his predictions realized himself, and his friends have seen the mails brought from New York in five days—ground sold on Main-street for more than $800 per foot—upwards of 100 steam and 400 flatboats continually engaged in the business of Cincinnati alone; with tonnage in the aggregate of nearly 20,000—and merchandise brought up from New Orleans as low as 12½ cents per 100 lbs.

Mr. Cist, whose opinions on this subject are as good as any man's to say the least thinks the population of Cincinnati and its immediate environs is now at least 72,000. This conclusion is based on close observation from year to year. His pursuits for a long time have been of a nature to enable him to form a very accurate estimate of the progress of the City.

The following eloquent and appropriate address was delivered by President Tyler, on his recent tour to New England to the surviving soldiers of the Revolution, at the State House of Massachusetts, on the morning of the 17th of June, previous to the moving of the procession to the battle of Bunker Hill.—*Globe.*

VENERABLE MEN: No incident among the many which have gratified me in my journey to the earliest battle ground of the Revolution, has afforded such sincere and heartfelt pleasure as your presence here to day. The survivors of that glorious struggle of independence which was commenced at Bunker Hill, you have been spared to witness the fruits of your toil and blood, in the establishment of your country's freedom and union.

The services you performed are far, very far, beyond human estimate, or earthly praise. They are indeed, too glorious and signal for coming generations of men ever to perform. Your noble and heroic deeds on the tented field led to the dismemberment of empire, and the establishment of republican governments.

To none of us in this day, is the opportunity given to feel as you felt, to act as you acted, & not brass or marble can adequately convey to unborn nations your virtues, your sufferings, your glory!

The gratitude of seventeen millions of freemen—the beating hearts of this great nation—is now yours; and when in a short time, you shall have withdrawn from our filial love and outstretched arms, from your mortal career of glory to unfading and immortal honors on high,—then venerable patriots, then alone shall this our beloved country become your monument, and her gratitude inscribe on your tombs an epitaph to which none but the companions of Washington are entitled.

I take you warmly by the hand; and shall pray ever that your closing days may be as serene and happy as your early life was honorable and glorious. Again I greet you with the love and gratitude of a whole nation!

A CURIOUS FACT.—Much attention has recently been drawn to the fact, that the produce of potatoes may be much increased by plucking off the blossoms from the plant producing them, a result quite consistent with theory. This important observation has been completely confirmed by Mr. Zellar, the Director of the Agricultural Society at Darmstad. In the year 1829, two fields the same size, lying side by side, and manured in the same manner, were planted with potatoes. When the plants had flowered, the blossoms were removed from those in one field, while those in the other field were untouched. The former produced 47 bolls, the later only 37 bolls.

[Balt Clipper.

☞ *Death of the richest man in America.*—The New York papers announce the death of JOHN JACOB ASTOR, supposed to be the wealthiest man in the U. States. He was a very little under 90 years of age.

THE INFLUENZA.

This disease, or, as the French call it the *grippe*, is raging in New York to an astonishing extent. The Aurora thus describes it.

"In some cases the symptons have assumed a dangerous if not fatal character. Nearly all the soldiers on Govenor's Island are on their backs with it, and the hospital is completely filled. A large number of the sailors on the Independence and North Carolina, are rendered incapable of duty from effects; and yet there are no signs of the of the abatement of the disease. In the business quarters of the city probably seven-eights of the inhabitants are afflicted with it in different degrees. It spares none, but visits with a dreadful impartiality all ranks and situations in life—the palace, the counting room, the office, the garret and the cellar, are alternately or simultaneously its abiding place.

Nothing either within doors or without is talked of but the epidemic and those who are afflicted laugh, ate, stop[illegible] with choking (not joking,) and [illegible] in the face with convulsive efforts to get out their *phlegm*. Business is nearly suspended—whole families in every part of the city, and in every walk of life, are prostrated beneath its baleful influence. We have been in the midst of the *vomito* season at Havana, and the yellow fever at New Orleans, but we never saw a more universal and disheartening gloom sit upon the faces of our fellow citizens than now. From being distressed and maddened by the annoyance of the disease, people are beginning to be terrified by its severity and extent.

MORE LYNCHING.

The St. Louis Gazette of the 21st inst. contains the following particulars of a most infamous violation of law

Breeking Open of a Prison by the People—Death of a Murderer. We are indebted to Mr. Prim, clerk of the late steamer *Westcott*, for particulars of a recent outbreak among the citizens of Farmington, St. Francis county, Missouri, and the forcible seizure and execution by them of James Layton, a criminal confined in prison of that county and under sentence of death for the murder of his wife some two and half years ago. As many of our readers will recollect the murder was perpetrated in Perry county, & from the appaling and fiendish character of the deed excited the most lively indignation in the community at the time. In fact so outraged was the public mind that in order to secure the safety of the prisoner, and uphold the majesty of the law, it was deemed necessary to change the venue of the court, and the prisoner was accordingly removed to the St. Francis district, where he was tried, convicted, and his execution fixed for Saturday last, 17th. In the interval, however, he had petitioned for a respite until the first Monday in September next. A knowledge of this fact did not reach the proper authorities until within a few days of his contemplated death, and was consequently known but to a limited circle of the citizens of St. Francis, and of which those in its vicinity were not at all aware. Long before the day which had been appointed for his hanging dawned, hundreds had assembled in the town, and by ten o'clock the crowd numbered thousands and was rapidly increasing. No preparations for the event being visible, the people became excited, and having no information of the respite, and fearing that justice was about being cheated of a most righteous offering through the corrupting of the law, they made a unanimous move toward the prison where the murderer was confined, and beating [illegible] after which they peaceably [illegible] injury was sustained by any person during the excitement. The congregation is said to have numbered 3000 souls.

INSANITY IN THE NEGRO RACE—STARTLING FACTS.—An article in a late magazine, on the subject of the census 1840, establishes, from the statistical returns, some very important and curious facts, as to the relative condition, moral and physical, of our African population, free and slaves. It seems that in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois (free states) the proportion of the insane among the colored population is one in eighty eight, while in Virginia and Maryland it is one in one thousand two hundred and eighty-nine. A still more terrible inequality exhibits itself in the older northern states, where the negro has been longer free. In Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, the colored insane are one in thirty-four. If the proportion were as great among the whites of the same states there would be 35,030 lunatics. Maine it seems, has even a more shocking disproportion—one in every fourteen of her black population being insane. Massachusetts has a white population equal to that of Virginia. Had she an equal black one, she would, upon, the ratio which holds there, have 11,600 lunatics, for whose accomodation she would be obliged to lay out above nine millions in building asylums, and to incur an annual charge for their maintenance of about $1,740,000—probably some four or five times the present entire expense of her state government.

The facts as to the decay of the black population in the free states, and the enormous prevalence of crime among them in comparison with whites of the same region are equally striking. The whole picture is appaling, and must, wherever men will consent to look at simple facts, afford a perfectly decisive argument as to the fitness of that unhappy race for freedom, and the benefits which it confers upon them and the communities in which they are found.—*New York Aurora.*

COL. JOHNSON.—A letter in the Richmond Enquirer thus speaks of Col. Johnson.

"Another opinion is that old Tecumseh is to give us some trouble. It is in vain to conceal it, that he is now making considerable impression in his favor wherever he goes. And he is really in earnest. He is going for the Presidency with all his might. And he is like Paddy's scolding wife, he keeps on a keeping on. I have just received a letter from Pennsylvania, one from New Hampshire, one from Kentucky and one from Missouri, and they all allude to the fact, that the old Colonel is making prodigious headway."

The city council of Savannah has appropriated five hundred dollars for the relief of the sufferers by the recent storm Tallahassee, Florida.

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, July 19, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Subject to the action of a National Convention.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR CONGRESS.

GEN. F. G. McCONNELL.

The second session of the Female School in this place, under the superintendance of Mr. and Mrs. Burt, commenced on Monday last, under very favorable auspices—more favorable indeed, than anticipated by the warmest frends of the institution. We are truly gratified at this evidence, the public are disposed to appreciate and sustain genuine merit. The friends and patrons of this important institution, may now entertain the most perfect confidence, after a fair trial, in its firm establishment upon a permanent basis.

The communication of "Tacitus" on the Constitutionality of the Tariff, shall appear next week.

The request of the Cane Creek Temperance Society, to publish the address delivered some time since, shall be complied with as soon as possible.

THE LADY'S WREATH—AGAIN.—We have received the June No. of this periodical but as it contains no explanation, we are unable to say, either what was the cause of its being delayed or of its being forwarded. Being however disposed to place the most favorable construction upon the failure of the publishers to forward it within the time anticipated, it is perhaps proper to state, that on examination of the number received, we find it is published at 97 Chesnut street, instead of 67 south-third street, Philadelpha, as stated in all the published proposals. This error in direction may have caused the delay. Be this as it may however, we duly announce its arrival agreeable to promise—and state further that the work is really very neatly executed, & fully comes up to all the promises contained in the prospectus. The present number contains a fine steel Engraving, and a Floral Engraving drawn and colored from Nature, also one piece of new and popular Music.—The remainder of the contents entirely original. The second volume will be published in monthly numbers, and the first number issued on the first of July, 1843.—Persons wishing to examine the work for themselves, can have an opportunity to do so by calling at this office.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Inasmuch as I shall not be able to form a personal acquaintance with all of you, allow me, in a very short Circular, and without argumentation on any points of policy, to attempt to set myself fairly before you.

Having declared myself a candidate, after the manner of our republican forefathers, with a determination to run through, appealing to the *whole District* for support, long before a convention was held by my democratic brethren, or any other candidate was in the field, the friends of the convention and all submitting their names as candidates before it, were surely willing to take the field with the hope of success, and to use a familiar phrase, carry my weight too; if then success should not attend them *theirs* is the error, if there is any, and not in my course I am sure. Now, fellow-citizens, I am very desirous of being thought worthy of your suffrage and most respectfully ask you to give me an impartial hearing, and if you can in good conscience give me your support, do it by all means, immaterial what you may fear may be the result of the election, regardless too of any rumor of the malignant, who may underrate my strength, and the solicitations of the friends of the other candidates to turn from me on this account. Have I not equal claims with my worthy competitors, on your favorable consideration? We are all American freemen, and as I am bound to believe, may ask preferment at your hands with the same hope of impartiality in the verdict you give.

Not being *the candidate* of either political party, I may reasonably have fears, that all warm and rigid partisans will stir up political strife and cast their votes against me; why this should be done or party lines drawn so closely at this time, I know not, for scarcely any will contend that the next Congress will be one of any great moment, in National politics especially. If party distinctions must be kept up, why not wait until questions of national policy come more immediately up for our consideration? If we could learn to do every thing in its proper season, we should, I am sure, prosper more as a nation. The spirit of party, that when carried so high is of such a baneful tendency, should be repressed, and especially in times like the present. Read the farewell address of our beloved Washington and you will see how solemnly he warns us against pushing this spirit into action. Will not the moderate and reflecting of both political parties lend me their aid, and give me an impartial hearing—I am sure they will. If they can suppose me worthy of their suffrage, I flatter myself they will never have cause to regret giving it to me. I ask you all fellow-citizens, to go up to the ballot box in August next and choose between us, as isolated individuals, stripped of all exterior circumstances *recommending* us to your notice. When you do this, you will be setting an example to the country and posterity worthy of immitation, and the choice you make—let it result in favor of whom it may, will be a good one, and perfectly satisfactory.

It is so common, fellow citizens, for aspirants for office to make known their political creed, that you will expect me to make a like avowal. I will give you my position on a few leading points of policy. The constitution should be our guide in all our actions. Retrenchment and economy is what we all agree should be the leading features of every administration, domestic as well as national. Because then there can no profit arise from the discussion of the question as to the propriety of a National Bank, but much loss of time and money to the Union, (because, *I think*, this matter settled during Mr. Tyler's term) I should, if in Congress, vote against a bill proposing to put up a National Bank. I am opposed both to internal improvements by the general government and distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and now, if for no other reason, because of the emptiness of the treasury. I am opposed also, as strongly as any man, to a tariff for protection of any kind whatever as unequal and unjust, and contrary to the spirit and genius of our government and institutions. The tariff that I am in favor of is only such an one as would operate as nearly equally as possible on all Americans, laid too on importations and as low as possible considering the wants of our government.

Fellow-citizens, there is so much distress and affliction seen and felt all over our continent that a measure of relief is ardently desired and looked for by all. Many say that a National Bank would cure all our ills, but not having the spirit of prophecy, I cannot foresee how it would operate if we had one, or so as to bring the good we want. The relief measure that appears to me nearest the *reach* of the *distressed*, would be to *reduce* the *price* of the *Public Lands*, and pass a law allowing all *settlers five years* to pay for them. That such a measure would be of lasting benefit to the whole country I cannot doubt for a moment. Many whose hearts are depressed with care and riven with anxiety and grief, would hail such a measure as the solace of their sorrow-stricken spirits, while it would be the means of snatching many a one from degradation profligacy and ruin, and giving him a comfortable home. It would stop too the tide of emigration of our stoutest men to Texas. All who have served our common country in repelling and putting to flight our enemy, should be paid for all losses and spoliations, and remunerated for their services either in money or its value in lands.

Fellow-citizens, when I shall have run the race I am now engaged in, I expect never again to ask promotion at the hands of my countrymen; if successful I shall very gratefully acknowledge the honor conferred and endeavor to prove myself worthy your confidence; but if unsuccessful, retire from the stir of political life to the bosom of a beloved family and make an effort to better my pecuniary condition, that I may the more easily raise and educate a promising and lovely family of children. Having been farming for twenty-two years, I feel that my interest is identified with the working class of the country. I may continue this my course, though perhaps in quite a circumscribed way, or I may engage in some other manual labor that may give me support. The farming interest is what gives tone, character and support to all other trades and occupations. When this prospers all is well, but if in adversity every thing languishes. A cure for the hard times then would be the exciting the farming interest to activity.

I shall be pardoned, fellow-citizens, I hope for having to bring to your view my character as a citizen. Not having been thrust upon you by any set of men, and having no strong patronage to bring me into notice, as I think, demands what I now may say, at my hands. I have served, fellow-citizens three years in our State Senate; the journals of our country will show my acts and course. I took my conscience and the constitution of my country for my guide in all my public acts. I will only remark further that for more than eighteen years I have been a member of a branch of the christian church. Those who have known me in Elbert and Henry counties in Georgia my native State, and since my removal to this State can speak if needful more fully in regard to character or worth.

In conclusion, I only remark that I am opposed to all monopolies, for religious toleration, for equal rights, emphatically so, desiring that all should have their dues, I have been designedly very concise, but suppose I am now fairly before you fellow citizens; I shall not withdraw my name from the canvass—do with me as to you may seem right and I shall be fully satisfied at what you do. But let me ask, as my last request, and I do it in all soberness and earnestness too, that when about to cast your votes you remember the injunction of wisdom itself "to do unto others as you would they should do unto you" in similar circumstances, and act up to the spirit of the precept, and then an approving conscience, at least, will be your reward. Should it be so ordered by the Disposer of events and Arbiter of nations as that you are brought to make me your public servant, I will be sure to serve you as *faithfully* as any man, while at the same time, my efforts shall be roused up to as much energy as I may be possessed of, that I may be as worthy and capable a representative as circumstances will allow; but if public sentiment fixes on another as more capable and worthy, I shall fully acquiesce in that choice.

Very respectfully,

Your fellow-citizen,

SAMUEL C. DAILEY.

Dudleyville, Ala. July 13th, 1843.

The New York and Erie Railroad brought thirty six thousand baskets of strawberries to New York on Thursday.

For the Republican.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

All Governments secure to their subjects some rights, and it is their duty and privilege to exercise them for their own defence and the public good. A civil government is usually esteemed good according to the number and value of just rights and privileges it secures to citizens, and the wisdo and virtue of the citizens should be exerted according to the respect they show the authority of government, and the regard they manifest for the rights of each other.

All governments necessarily include two parties—those who are in, and those who are under authority. The burdens of each should be made as nearly equal a possible. The ruling party should never impose burdens on the ruled which they would not be willing to bear themselves, provided their stations were changed, nor should the party under authority complain when no more is imposed upon them than they would lay upon the rulers in case of a change of stations with them—all such rules should work both ways. In like manner all subjects of civil government should respect the rights and privileges of their fellow-citizens as they would have their own respected—and if they will not do this they can hardly expect it from others, unless men could be brought fully up to the golden rule in another case, namely, to do good to those who do you evil—which is lamentably far from being cognate with common feeling of mankind in these days, whatever degree of refinement or perfection of any sort may be claimed by them.

Among the most sacred rights of civil citizens as such, are freedom of opinion, expresssion and action on all matters which pertain to their civil and political affairs, and the management of the same, and more especially concerning men who hold or ask offices at the hands of the people. Proscription in these cases would be subversive of Republican liberty and might end in despotism, and the spirit which would dictate such proscription is nearly allied to that which produced the "Alien and sedition laws" in the reign of the Elder Adams when black legged Federalism was predominant. All civil citizens who abide the laws of the country have a right to the protection of the same, in the possession and exercise of their reserved constitutional rights and privileges. They are required to protect the laws and support the government, whatever may be their profession or occupation, and on no such accounts should their rights or privileges be abridged or called in question. All free men are naturally equal in these points. The duty and privilege, therefore, of all persons who are subject to the laws of Alabama, help to support the State, and entitled to the right of suffrage, to enquire into the political and moral character and qualifications of those who are before them as candidates for offices of trust or profit are obvious, and should be promptly and pertinaciously attended to before the election approaches—and every man should feel it to be his duty and high privilege to vote for and recommend competent, honest and trust-worthy men in whom they may safely confide when the interest of the State and of the people are in jeopardy *as they are* now. Let all true patriots think before they leap.

MR. GRANT:

As the Legislature of Alabama has proposed some amendments to our constitution, I think, with you, that we ought to think before we vote what may be the result of those amendments if made,—for if any thing can be done to better our condition, either as a State or as individuals, the sooner it is done the better for us all—for you know sir, and we all know, that from some cause, or causes, we have for some time been getting along badly under the constitution as it now is.

Now I suppose the proposed amendments might be very safely, and perhaps profitably adopted, particularly that of raising the jurisdiction of magistrates. This I have always considered a needful amendment. One advantage that might accrue from it is, that men of better qualifications than we sometimes have, would be induced to take the office of Justice of the Peace, who would be more disposed and better able than many are to do justice between their neighbors, and thus save so many appeals being taken to superior courts. And if it be true as some say, that "the people will do right" they had better have the election of our County Judges, if they must have them,—in their own hands, for it will not be disputed that the Legislature does wrong sometimes—even in that case. And if the people do wrong in the same case they will perhaps blame themselves and bear it more patiently, and also be more cautious in a similar future election.

But sir, if I am not greatly mistaken, the general opinion of the people is that to amend the County Court system, as it now is, out of existence would have been a much better proposition. I know of no institution authorised by the constitution which is so universally repudiated by the people as this very thing—and if they now had the privilege of voting it down, it does not require the spirit of inspiration to tell what would be its fate. It would doubtless be blown sky high, and thrown where many think it ought always to have been—in nonentity.

And sir, if the Legislature would condescend to let us vote for a few more amendments, such for instance as to have biennial sessions, and the numbers reduced one half, or as nearly so as may be, limit them to one month, and their per diem to $2, and debar applications for the confirmation of Divorces of husband and wife, it would certainly afford so much satisfaction, that the same men might be re-elected the next time at least. And it would no doubt be of singular advantage to some of our present candidates to come out plainly on those points now, and if any of them will not do so, should not the PEOPLE call them out, and see if our state and County taxes cannot be reduced instead of being increased, as they evidently will be unless many such amendments are made. It should be remembered that our Banks do not now, and probably never will again pay, or rather pretend to pay, our State expenses. These have now to come directly out of the *hard earnings of the* PEOPLE, and who doubts that we need AMENDMENTS, RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM? Query? Is one divorce in ten which is granted by the Courts, and confirmed by the Legislature, authorised by the Bible?

A FRIEND TO THE PEOPLE.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Great Western, we are put in possession of papers from Liverpool as late as the 17th of June, inclusive. The news does not appear to be of any great importance.

We copy below, chiefly from the European Times of Wilmer and Smith, to whom we are indebted for papers.

The repeal agitation in Ireland is the absorbing topic of British political discussion. Wherever O'Connell goes—and he has already passed over the larger part of Ireland—he draws together assemblages of from fifty thousand to three hundred thousand souls. Sir Robert Peel is evidently reluctant to proceed to severity, though the taunts and sneers of the idol of the Irish people are calculated to disturb his equanimity. In the mean time, rumors are rife of dissensions in the cabinet. One portion is said to be in favor of peremptory coercion; another portion, headed by the Premier, averse to it. Ireland, at the present moment, is like a powder arsenal—a spark would cause it to explode. The great Agitator rides on the whirlwind triumphantly.

The most important debate since the recess, as regards the United States, took place in the House of Commons on Wednesday, when Lord John Russell moved that the House resolve itself into a committee to consider the corn laws, with a view to a fixed duty in preference to the sliding scale. The motion was defeated; but still the general opinion was, that the present corn law is doomed. Lord John made a speech, dwelling emphatically upon Mr. Webster's recent speech to the citizens of Baltimore, in which he expressed himself favorable to a reciprocity treaty with England—admitting American agricultural produce into that country as a *quid pro quo* for the admission of British goods at a low fixed duty into the American market. This point, with some general statements of the advantage of a fixed over a fluctuating duty, coupled with the certainty of a revision of the American tariff in the next session of Congress, on terms more favorable to England, formed the staple of his speech.

He was answered by Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Gladstone.

Ministers had several times been defeated on minor questions.

There has been another great battle in Scinde, in which the English were victorious.

The Peninsula is again in insurrection, and the affairs of Spain are daily growing more interestiug.

IRELAND.

The agitation of the repeal of the Union continues with unabated violence. At the Dublin Corn Exchange, on the 5th, the repeal rent amounted to £904—the largest yet received, except that of the previous week, which included some extraordinary returns made at Mr. O'Connell's great meeting in Tipperary. Troops have been poured into the country in great numbers. At the close of last week, the force in Ireland amounted to six divisions of artillery, six regiments and a squadron of cavalry, twelve battalions and twenty-two depots of infantry.

"The English papers are filled with accounts of repeal meetings; but the following will suffice as a specimen of the mode in which Mr. O'Connell talks:

"The repeal demonstration at Kilkenny, on the 8th, is described as having been great. There were, it is said, upwards of 300,000 people present, including from 11,000 to 12,000 horsemen. Mr. O'Connell, in addressing this vast multitude, said: "Is there a band within hearing? If there be, let them play up God save the Queen." (More than a dozen bands here played up the national anthem, the entire vast multitude remaing uncovered. At the termination of the air, three hearty and deafening cheers were given for the Queen.) I will now give you another subject to cheer—three cheers for the Queen's army—the bravest army in the world. (Tremendous cheers.) Three cheers for the Irish people—the most moral, the most brave, the most temperate, and the most religious people on the face of the earth. (Great and long continued cheering.) After assuring his hearers that nothing could prevent the repeal being carried if the people were peaceable, he said. I suppose you have heard of the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel having come down to Parliament one fine evening, and declared that they would prevent the repeal of the Union, even at the expense of a civil war. We will not go to war with them, but let them not dare to go to war with us. (Tremendous cheering, which continued for some minutes.) We will act on the defensive; and believe me, men of Kilkenny, there is no power in Europe that would dare attack you and the people of Ireland, when they keep themselves in the right, and act on the defensive only. (Hear, hear.) They threatened us with this civil warfare, but we only laughed at them, and you are at liberty to laugh at them again. (Cheers and laughter.) I hurled back my indignant defiance to them from the Repeal Association, and told them what I now tell you—that we never would violate the law, or commit any violence; but that we have hands enough to defend our own heads, if they dared to attack us. (Great cheers.) What was the consequence? The great Duke of Wellington and the crafted Sir Robert Peel pulled in their horns a little; and they said they did not mean to attack us. (Laughter.) But they have sent over 36,000 artillery, cavalry, infantry and marines; here; and I am very glad of it, for they will spend 36,000 shillings every day while they remain in the country. (Cheers.) It would be a kind of little repeal of the Union in itself.

"At the banquet in the evening, he said, alluding to the great assemblage he had seen in the morning. What a waste of physical force have we not witnessed to-day? We stand at the head of a body of men, that, if organized by military discipline, would be quite abundant for the conquest of Europe. Wellington had never such an army as we saw to-day. There was not at Waterloo, on both sides so many stout, active, energetic men as we saw here to-day. Oh! but it will be said they were not disciplined! If you tell them what to do, you will have them disciplined in an hour. [Great and continued cheering.] Do you not think they were as well able to walk in order after a band, as if they wore red coats? and that they would be as ready to obey their repeal wardens, as if they were called sergeants and captains?"

INDIA.

ACCOUNT OF ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE.—The latest date from Bombay is the 1st of May, and from Calcutta 14th of April. There had been another important military affair in Scinde. Major Stack, who was proceeding from Sukker to Hyderabad in command of a brigade, encountered a strong body of the enemy within a day's march of Sir Charles Napier's position; but they were not very resolute in their opposition to his advance, and he beat them off without much difficulty. Sir Charles Napier allowed the soldiers one day to rest, and at daybreak on the 24th March he set out with the whole of his force, 6,000 strong, to meet the Scindians. He found them about half past eight o'clock 25,000 strong, or more, posted behind one of the large nullahs or dry water-courses by which the country is intersected in all directions. The nullah was formed by two parallel ditches one twenty feet wide and eight feet deep, the other forty two feet wide and seventeen feet deep. The position of the Scindian army, which was commanded by Meer Shere Mahomed, was nearly a straight line.

"To ascertain the extent of his line," says Sir Charles Napier, in an official despatch, "was extremely difficult, as his left did not appear to be satisfactorily defined; but he began moving to his right, when he perceived that the British force outflanked him in that direction. Believing that this movement had drawn him from that part of the nullah which had been prepared for defence, I hoped to attack his right with less difficulty; and Major Leslie's troop of horse artillery was ordered to move forward and endeavor to rake the nullah; the 9th light cavalry and poona horse advancing in line, on the left of the artillery, which was supported on the right by her Majesty's twenty-second regiment; the latter being, however, at first, considerably retired, to admit of the oblique fire of Leslie's troop. The whole of the artillery now opened upon the enemy's position; and the British line advanced in echellons from the left, her Majesty's twenty-second regiment leading the attack."

Just before the commencement of the action, Major Waddington, of the engineers, with Lieut. Brown and Lieut. Hill, of the artillery, galloped from end to end of the enemy's line, on purpose to draw on themselves the fire of the guns matchlocks, and so to ascertain their strength, while they looked out for accessible or undefended portions at which the nullah might be crossed. Though bullets and round shot whistled around them, they escaped unharmed. The attack of the twenty-second was led by Sir Charles Napier in person, who rode in among the men, and, waving his hat amid a storm of bullets, gave the word, "twenty-second, charge!"

The battle lasted three hours. The sequel is succinctly told by the Bombay correspondent of the Morning Chronicle:

"The enemy's infantry and artillery, it appears, fought well, but the cavalry, indifferently. Their loss was very great, about five hundred bodies being counted upon the field of battle; while the neighboring villages were filled with dead and wounded men. Three chiefs fell in action—one, Hajee Mahomed Seede, the great promoter of the war. Eleven pieces of cannon and seventeen standards fell into our hands; but very few prisoners were taken, the Beloochees fighting to the last with great desperation, and the custom of their country warfare being neither to give nor accept quarter. The greater part of their force must have been composed of men of mature age, as scarcely a single youth could be seen among the slain. The next morning all the bodies in the nullah were found burning—a horrifying and disgusting sight. Our loss was also considerably, amounting to thirty-nine killed and two hundred and thirty-one wounded: among the former were Captain Garrett, of the 9th cavalry, and Lieutenant Smith, of the horse artillery; Lieutenant F. Burr, of the 21st native infantry, was severely wounded, and died from the effects of his injuries subsequently to the battle. Wounded men, to the number of sixty, were sent to Bombay on the 16th of April, and arrived on the 25th.

"On the termination of the struggle, Shere Mahomed fled into the desert with about forty followers, his army having been, wholly dispersed. He was pursued by the Poona horse, who chased him as far as Meerpore, when he took refuge in the fortress of Omercote."

Never, since the organization of the Government, has the administration presented such a remarkable aspect as it does at present.

General Harrison, died and Mr. Tyler left the duties of Vice Present to become the Acting President.

Mr. Southard, who succeeded Mr. Tyler in his *ex officio* duties in the Senate, died, and Mr. Mangum was elected to act in his place.

Mr. Webster resigned, and Mr. Legare was appointed in his place Acting Secretary of State.

Mr. Legare died, and, it is said, Mr Upshur is to be in his place, Acting Secretary of State.

The death of Mr. Legare leaves entirely vacant the office of Attorney General.

The Presidency, the Vice-Presidency, (qr.,) and the Department of State, have acting incumbents; and the Attorney Generalship is entirely vacant.

[*U. S. Gazette.*

The Whigs feel keenly; for they cannot escape the sight of their own condition. Their power is gone from them. Years of lying and detraction are now to be succeeded by an appropriate retribution.

[*Letter in Madisonian.*

"*Years of lying and detraction!*" What an admission, coming from the colums of an organ which was devoted to the work of pulling down the administration of Van Buren! These "*years of lying and detraction,*" coupled with election frauds, elevated John Tyler to the office of Vice President. Now, one of the participators in this knavery turns round and twits the Whigs with the "*appropriate retribution*" brought on them by their misdeeds and villanies.

[*Concord Patriot.*

SICKNESS AT PORT-AU-PRINCE.—The Boston Courier states that the report is brought by Captain Paxton, from Port-au-Prince, on the 13th instant, that it is very sickly there, and almost every vessel in port had lost a portion of its crew by yellow fever. The British consul died a few days before.

☞We are authorized to announce Dr. SAMUEL C. DAILEY, as a candidate for Representative in Congress from this District, composed of the counties of Cherokee, Benton, Talladega, Randolph, Chambers and Tallapoosa.

☞We are authorized to announce WILLIAM P. CHILTON, Esq. as a candidate for Congress in this District; composed of the counties of Cherokee, Benton, Talladega, Randolph, Chambers and Tallapoosa.

☞We are authorized to announce MAJ. M. M. HOUSTON as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the County Court of Benton County.

☞We are authorised to announce RICHARD E. SAWRIE, Esq. as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cherokee County.

☞We are authorised to announce MAJ. SPARTAN ALLEN, as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Benton County.

☞We are authorized to announce WM. B. CAMPBELL, Esq. as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Randolph County.

☞We are authorized to announce CHARLES W. STATHAM, Esq. as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Randolph County.

☞We are authorized to announce HIRAM LITTLE, Esq., as a candidate for Tax-Collector of Benton County.

☞We are authorized to announce LEWIS D. JONES, Esq. as a candidate for re election to the office of Tax-Collector of Benton County.

☞We are authorised to announce JOHN FOSTER, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

☞We are authorized to announce MAJ. MATTHEW ALLEN, as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

☞We are authorized to announce WM. B. MARTIN, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

☞We are authorized to announce WILLIAM RAMEY, as a candidate for Tax-Collector of Benton County.

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN G. LANTZ as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

☞We are authorised to announce JAMES L. SIMMONS, as a candidate for representative of Benton County.

☞We are authorized to announce MAJ. HENRY T. REID as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

☞We are authorized to announce BENJAMIN MATTISON, Esq. as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

R. E. W. McADAMS,

Clock and Watch Maker,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the business of repairing Clocks, Watches, Music-Boxes, and Jewelry.

He is also prepared to Gild Watches, Pencils, Surgical Instruments, Spectacles, & Thimbles with GOLD, or plate Copper, Brass, German Silver, and Surgical Instruments with Silver

☞**By a Galvanic Battery.**☜

A new process just discovered. It will pass the scrutiny of the best judges, and is much cheaper than any process ever invented. All work will be done, and warranted to suit the taste.

Specimens can be seen by callling at his Shop, on the West side of Main Street, nearly opposite the Printing Office.

☞CASH required for all Jobs before taken from the Shop.

July 19, 1843.

R. G. EARLE & W. W. McLESTER, HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the Law, at Jacksonville, Ala., and will practice in the Courts of the 9th Judicial circuit, and the U. S. District court at Huntsville.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices in the State of ARKANSAS, at the periods hereinafter designated, to-wit:

At the Land Office at BATESVILLE, commencing on Monday, the *second* day of *October* next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, to-wit:

North of the base line, and West of the meridian.

Township four, of range one.
Township three, of range two.
Townships six and seven, of range five.
Township fourteen, of range fifteen.

At the Land Office at LITTLE ROCK, commencing on Monday, the *ninth* day of *October* next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, to wit:

North of the base line, and West of the meridian.

Township seven, of range six.
Townships one, two, and three, of range seventeen.

South of the base line, and West of the meridian.

Sections three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, fifteen, seventeen, eighteen and nineteen, in township eight, of range seven.

Townships seventeen and eighteen, of range eight.

Township nine, of range ten.

The west half of township ten, and the four westernmost tiers of sections in township eleven, of range twelve.

At the Land Office at JOHNSON COURT-HOUSE, commencing on Monday, the *sixteenth* day of *October*, next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships, to-wit:

North of the base line, and West of the meridian.

Township one, of range eighteen.
Township four, of ranges twenty-three and twenty-four.

At the Land Office at FAYETTEVILLE, commencing on Monday, the *twenty-third* day of *October* next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships, to-wit:

North of the base line, and west of the meridian.

Township fourteen, of range eighteen.
Townships seventeen and eighteen, of range twenty-three.
Township twelve, of ranges twenty-six and twenty-seven.

At the Land Office at WASHINGTON, commencing on Monday, the *thirtieth* day of *October* next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, to-wit:

South of the base line, and west of the meridian.

Townships five and six, of range twenty-three.
Township seven of range twenty-four.
Townships five, six, and seven, of range twenty-five.
Townships five and six, of range twenty-six.
Fractional township nineteen, on the west side of Red river, and fractional township twenty, of range twenty-seven.
Township sixteen, and fractional township twenty, of range twenty-eight.

At the Land Office at HELENA, commencing on Monday, the *sixth* day of *November* next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of Township seventeen, south of the base line, of Range two, west of the 5th principal meridian.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of land in the townships so offered will be admitted, until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this eight day of June, Anno Domini 1843.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to Pre-emption Claimants.

Every person entitled to the right of preemption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same, to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor. *as soon as practicable after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

MUSIC.

THE undersigned have just received a quantity of **SOUTHERN HARMONIES** for sale on Commission at $12 per dozen or 125 per copy-*Cash*.

S. P. HUDSON & Co.

June 26 1843.

Blanks
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices in the State of LOUISIANA, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at OUACHITA, commencing on Monday, the *twenty-third* day of *October* next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands to which no "private claims" are alleged, under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, viz:

North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and East of the meridian.

Township six, of range three.
Townships four, five, and six, of range four.
Townships five, six, and seven, of range five.
Township seven, of range six.
Townships four, five, six, and seven, of range seven.
Townships five, six, seven, and fourteen, of range eight.
Township fifteen of range nine.
Townships fifteen and sixteen, of range ten.
Townships thirteen and *fifteen, of range* eleven.
Fractional township twenty-three, of range thirteen.

Section twenty-seven; the east half of the north-west quarter and south half of section twenty-eight; the west half of the north-east quarter, the north-west quarter, the west half of the south-west quarter, and the east half of the south-east quarter of section thirty-three; sections thirty-four, thirty-six, and thirty-seven; the north half of section thirty eight; sections forty, forty-two, and forty-four; lots seven and eight, in section forty-five; section forty-six, except lots three, four and five; section forty-seven; section forty-eight, except lots two, three, six, seven, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen; sections forty-nine, fifty, and fifty-two, in township thirteen of range twelve.

The west half of the north east quarter of section eight, in township six, of range six.

And the west half of the north-west quarter of section twenty-three, in township eleven, of range ten.

At the Land Office at NATCHITOCHES, commencing on Monday, the *Sixteenth* day of *October*, next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands, to which no "private claims" are alleged under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, viz:

North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and West of the meridian.

Township ten, except sections six and seven, and township eleven, except sections four, nine, ten, sixteen, twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-eight, to thirty-three, inclusive, of range five.

Township one, of ranges seven and eight.

Townships one and twenty-one, of range nine.

Township one, fractional township thirteen, north and east of Red river, and townships fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, of range ten.

Townships four, sixteen, and seventeen, of range eleven.

Townships four and seventeen, of range twelve.

Fractional townships four, five, and six, bordering on the Sabine river, and townships seven and eight, of range thirteen.

At the Land Office at OPELOUSAS, commencing on Monday, the *sixth* day of *November* next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands, to which no "private claims" are alleged under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships & parts of townships, viz:

South of the 31st degree of Latitude and East of the meridian.

Township ten, of range one.

Fractional sections eleven, twelve, thirteen, and twenty-four, in township nine, of range eight.

Fractional township nine, south of Grand river, of range nine.

Fractional township ten, south and west of Grand river, except sections fifteen, sixteen, twenty-one, and twenty-two, and the unsurveyed portions of the fractional sections twenty and twenty-eight, lying north and east of Bayou Pigeon, of range eleven.

South of the 31st of Latitude, and West of the meridian.

Township four, of ranges four and five.

Townships three and four, and, sections one to thirteen, inclusive, and section twenty-four, in township eleven, of range six.

Township four, of ranges seven, eight, and nine.

Townships three and four, of ranges ten and eleven.

Township six, of range twelve.

North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and East of the meridian.

Fractional township two, of range three.

North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and West of the meridian.

Fractional townships four and five, south of Red river, of range two.

At the Land Office at NEW ORLEANS, commencing on Monday, the *thirteenth* day of *November* next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands, to which no "private claims" are alleged under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, viz:

South of the 31st degree of Latitude, East of the meridian, and West of the Mississippi river.

Fractional township twelve, east of Grand river; fractional sections twenty-two, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, and forty, in township fifteen, and fractional township sixteen, of range twelve.

Fractional township sixteen, of range thirteen.

Fractional township eleven, of range fourteen.

Fractional sections thirty-two and thirty-three, in township twenty-three and fractional sections two, three, four, five, ten, eleven and twelve, in township twenty-four, of range fifteen.

Sections one, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, and sections eighteen to thirty-six, inclusive, in township nineteen; township twenty; sections one to six, inclusive, eleven to fifteen, inclusive, twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, and twenty-seven to thirty, inclusive, in township twenty-one, of range sixteen.

Township twenty; sections one to eleven, inclusive, and seventeen, eighteen, and twenty one, in township twenty-one, of range seventeen.

Sections five, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, and twenty-eight, in township twenty-two, and fractional section twenty-five in township twenty-three, of range eighteen.

Fractional sections twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, in township twenty-three, of range nineteen.

Fractional sections nineteen, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and thirty, in township twenty-three; fractional sections three four, and five, and nine to fourteen, inclusive, in township twenty-four of range twenty.

Fractional sections seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-one, in township twenty-three, and fractional sections seven, eight, fifteen, seventeen, and eighteen, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-one.

Sections one to four inclusive, ten to fifteen inclusive, and twenty-one to thirty inclusive, in township fifteen; sections thirteen, fourteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-two to thirty inclusive, in township sixteen; sections twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty seven, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township seventeen; sections three and four, and nine to fifteen inclusive, and twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections five, six, eight, seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and thirty-three, in township twenty; sections three, four, ten, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twenty-one; sections three, four, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, and twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty-three to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty two; sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-seven, and thirty-four, in township twenty-three, and fractional sections four and ten, in township twenty-four, of range twenty-two.

Sections two to eleven inclusive, fourteen and fifteen, and seventeen to twenty-two inclusive, and twenty seven to thirty-three inclusive, in township seventeen; sections five to eight inclusive, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen seventeen nineteen, twenty-four and twenty-nine to thirty-four inclusive, and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections twenty-five to thirty six, inclusive, in township twenty-two; and sections four, five, six, and thirty, in township twenty-three, of range twenty-three.

Fractional section forty-four, in township sixteen; sections four, five, and six, and nine to fourteen inclusive, and twenty-three to twenty-six inclusive, and thirty-three to thirty-six inclusive, in township seventeen; sections one, two, three, four, eight, nine, seventeen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-four, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township eighteen; sections one, two, five, six, seven, eight, twelve, fifteen, seventeen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-nine, and thirty-two, in township nineteen; fractional sections thirty-five and thirty-six, in township twenty; fractional township twenty-two, and fractional section six, in township twenty-three, of range twenty-four.

Sections thirty-seven and thirty-eight, in township seventeen; sections five to nine inclusive, fifteen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township nineteen; sections thirteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, and thirty-one, in township twenty-one; fractional section six, in township twenty-two, of range twenty-five.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, and eighteen, in township twenty-one, of range twenty-six.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, eighteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four, in township twenty-one, of range twenty-seven.

Sections forty-one and forty-two, in township twenty; sections three to ten inclusive, sections fifteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township twenty-one, and fractional sections one and two, in township twenty-two, of range twenty-eight.

Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, fourteen and fifteen, in township twenty-two, of range twenty-nine.

Fractional sections one, two, and three, in township twenty-one; and sections or lots three, four, five, and six, in township twenty-four of range thirty.

Sections or lots one to fifteen inclusive, and seventeen to twenty-six inclusive, in township twenty-one; sections or lots one to thirty-five (except sixteen) inclusive, in township twenty-two; sections or lots one to sixty-two (except sixteen) inclusive, in township twenty-three; sections or lots one to fifteen inclusive, seventeen and nineteen to thirty-seven inclusive, in township twenty-four of range thirty-one.

Sections or lots one to forty-four inclusive, (except sixteen,) in township twenty-two; sections or lots one to twelve, inclusive, in township twenty-three, of range thirty-two.

Sections or lots one to seven inclusive, in township twenty-two, and sections or lots one to fifteen inclusive, and seventeen and eighteen, in township twenty-three of range thirty-three.

Lands appropriated by law, for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of,) and no longer; and no private entries of land, in the townships so offered, will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this eighth day of June, Anno Domini 1843.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to Pre-emption Claimants.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor *as soon as practicable after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the township, embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

JACKSONVILLE
Female Academy.

THIS institution will again be opened for the reception of pupils on Monday the 17th inst., under the auspices of Mr. J. M. Burt, and Lady. Mr. Burt and Lady have been sufficiently tested, to satisfy all, who have had an opportunity of witnessing their success, that their talents for teaching are seldom equalled, and perhaps never surpassed. In point of moral character, they are wholly unexceptionable, and are every way, in the highest degree, worthy the patronage in an enlightened community.

Jacksonville is believed to be unsurpassed by any village in Alabama for the salubriousness, and health of its climate. Board can be obtained in good families, at from six to seven dollars per month.

The terms of tuition are as follows:

1st Class,	including Orthography, Reading, and Writing, per sess.,	$6 00
2d "	Geography, Grammar Mental and Practical Arithmatic, & History,	$10 00
3d "	Chemistry, Natural Moral and Mental Philosophy and Botany,	$15 00
4th "	Latin, Greek and French Languages	$17 50

Lessons in Music on the Piano extra $20 per session.

By order of the Board,
E. L. WOODWARD, *Sec'y.*

N. B. A lady of the village who has bestowed much time to Painting and Drawing, and who is eminently qualified to give correct and valuable instruction in those Branches, will do so to all those young ladies who may desire it.

E. L. WOODWARD.
Jacksonville Ala. July 11th 1843.

NEW
GOODS.
YOUNG & NISBET,

ARE just receiving and opening an entirely NEW STOCK of

GOODS,

comprising nearly all articles usually bought for this market, and offer unusually **Good Bargains** for **Cash**, and to punctual customers on time. ☞Call and examine our **Goods** and **Prices**, on the East side of the Public Square, one door North of Mrs. Washington's Tavern.

Jacksonville, June 28, 1843.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Just received on consignment and for sale at this Office.

10	Reams fine Vellum Cap,	No. 1.
10	" " " "	No. 2.
12	" " " "	No. 3.
10	" Letter,	No. 1.
25	" Large wrapping Paper.	
5	Gross Paste Board.	

The writing paper is of excellent quality, and will be sold on terms lower than usual, by the Quire or Ream.

August 17. 1842.

WM. B. MARTIN,
AND
LEMUEL J. STANDEFER,

WILL practice Law together in all of the Courts of Cherokee and DeKalb Counties, Ala. All business committed to their charge will receive stric attention.

11.

Law Notice.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the practice of the Law under the firm name of

BOWEN & HAMILTON,

and will practice in the Circuit, County and Chancery courts of Randolph and the surrounding counties. Their office is in McDonald Randolph county, where *one* of them may at all times be found. Prompt attention will be given to any business confided to them.

JOHN D. BOWEN,
A. J. HAMILTON.

McDonald, May 8th, 1843.

The State of Alabama,

BENTON COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, June 5th, 1843.

PETER LARRISON, Administrator of Samuel Lively, dec'd having reported said estate insolvent—

It is ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, notifying and requiring the creditors of said estate to present their claims to E. T. Smith, Judge of the County Court, on the first Friday in January next, at the Office of the Clerk of the County court in Jacksonville, at which time and place the claims against said estate will be audited for allowance.

A true copy from the Minutes:
M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.

June 7, 1843.

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Jacksonville, Ala., on the 30th June, 1843, which if not taken out before the 30th Sept. next, will be sent to the P. O. Department as Dead Letters.

A

Acker, Wm
Amberson, Wm
Anderson, John
Andrews, David B
Appelton, John B
Ainsworth, Wm

B

Baird, And N
" *Jas E*
" *Joseph C*
Barley, C
Barrott, Dan'l
Barry, Wm
Barton, John
Bats, John V
Beacham, Miss A
Bentley T
Bigelow, B F
Black, Lemuel
Blankenship, Benj
Boggess, H H & T M
Bolton, James
Boyd, Robt C
" *Robert*
" *Wm*
Bracy, Miss Mary
Brazell, James
Bradford, J H
Brittain, Berry
Brock, Saml, Adm'r
Bryan, Rev David
Burden, N B
Burt, O E

C

Camp, Larkin E
" *Larkin*
Cane, B P
Carmichael, Hugh
Carroll, Asa
Chamblin, J B
Chilton, A R
Clarke, Mr
Claton, Lemuel
Cobb, J G
" *S*
Cornelison, Wm
Craig, Nath
Crawford, John H
Cunningham, Dr G C
" *Wm*

D

Davis, Wm
Deal, Robert
Dean, B C
Doss, John C
Driscal, Jonathan
Dye, Kenneth

E

Elliott, C M
Elston, Mrs Elizabeth

F

Faulkner Jefferson
Foreman, Benj
Freeman, Flem
Fulks, Philip

G

Gilbert, Oty
Willis Giss
Givens, W T Exr.
Gore, Wm
Green, Jacob R
Griffin, John

H

Hadson, John N
Hallum, James
" *Mrs Jane*
Hanna Andrew
Hardy John
Harper, Elizabeth J
Harris George
" *Sandford*
" *Warren*
Haygood Aaron
Henderson D J
Hendricks, Moses
Henry, Helard
Henslow, David
Hindman Thos C
Hodges, Thompson
Holcomb, Benj
Holensworth James
Holland Neal
Howell, Levi
Hubbard Wm R

J

Johnston Wm
Jones, Lewis D
" *Wm A*
Jordan Syon
Justice, James

K

Keeling, A W
Kemp, John

L

Lane John
Larason Peter
Lawson Reuben
Lee, Ingram
" *J W*
Lester, C R
" *Sterling H*
Likens, S H
Lindley Jno B
Litter, Miss Margaret
Love John

M

McAuley, D
McCollum, E
McGehee, Saml
" " *Wm*
McGinnis L
McRoberts Joseph
Magbee, Jesse
Magill, Dr J D
Mallery, Wm
Melton, John C
Miller, R
Millender, Wm
Montgomery, Jas
Moore, R J
Morgan, Saml
" *Spencer*
" *Mr*
Morrison, Arch
" *Wm P*
N
Neil, Jno M
Newman & Meyer
Nichols, J D
Nolen, Martin
P
Page, Wm
Palmer, Seaborn
Parmer, Luke
Patmon, Washington
Pate, John F care of Wm T Givens
Pike, Joseph M or T A Gap
Porter, Wm
Post, Simeon
Powers, Jasper G
R
Ramey, John
Rather, Danl
Ray, Henderson,
" *R D*
Reid, Francis
Remley, Mrs Ann M
Reindhardt, Mrs Polly
Riddle, Alexander
" " *& Snodgrass*
Roper, Reese & Co
Rice, Wm
Robertson, David
Robinson, John
" *Wm*
Roden, Thomas
Ryan, Danl T
Reid, Berry

Returned from P. O. Dept.

S

Salter, Johnson
Samuels, E
Sayre, D
Scruggs, R M
Selman, Benj
Sharp, Rich'd
Sherer, Wm
Sheppard, Mrs Eliz
Shoes, Augustus
Shorter & Bancroft
Seibers, Nimrod
Simmons Elisha
" *Calvin*
" *J L*
Sims, Reuben
" *John*
Simson, James
Small, Matthew
Smith, Ezekiel
" *Henry G*
" *John A*
" *N*
Snodgrass, A
Spencer, John
Stewart, John
Stiner, Joseph
Stone Bently
Sullivan
" *Joel*
Swader, Henry
T
Tankesly, Charles
Tidmore, Adam
" *Henry*
Todd, Williamson
Towry, Walter
Turner, H B
Turk, Geo W
" *Washington*
V
Veasy Mis Matilda J
W
Wade, Arch P
Warnock, John
Washington Mrs A
Weir, Saml
" *Sewell*
Williams, T R
Willillingham, W L
Whitehead, James
Whitlock, D R
Wood, Wm H
" *W*
" *David*
" " *& Wooly*
Woodly, Wm
Woodel, Joel
Woods, Wm
Woolever, John
Woolf, Calvin B
Wright, J L
Y
Yoe, Augustus
Young, James
" *& Linsey*

GEORGE HOKE, P. M.

July 1, 1843.

IN CHANCERY.

CHANCERY RULES, by the Register of the 30th District in the Northern Chancery Division of the State of Alabama, held at Jacksonville on Monday the 26th day of June, 1843.

THIS day came the Complainants by their Solicitors, Chilton & Walker, and upon their motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, that Harriett M. Mitchell & Hiram Mitchell, two of the Defendants to the bill are over the age of twenty-one years, and reside in Spartanburgh Dirtrict, state of South Carolina, without the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made for four consective weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville in said State, notifying and admonishing the said Harriett M. Mitchell formerly Harriett M. Clawson, and the said Hiram Mitchell, personally to be and appear before the Register at his office in Jacksonville, within sixty days from the making of this order, and plead, answer or demur to the Complainant's bill or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and be set for hearing *ex parte*.

A true copy from the minutes:

TEST: W. H. ESTILL, *Register, &c.*

THE bill charges, that Samuel F. Clawson departed this life on 19th August, 1840, without issue, leaving Harriett M. Clawson, his widow, who subsequently intermarried with one Hiram Mitchell, in the State of South Carolina—that he died seized of a large personal and real estate, on which the said Harriett M. Clawson, now Harriett M. Mitchell and John M. Crook administered—that they took into possession the said estate—returned an imperfect inventory and appraisement of the estate, and also an imperfect account of the sales thereof—that they do not account in the report of sales for all the property reported in the inventory and appraisment, but have appropriated a part thereof to their own use and benefit—that the decedent had considerable property in the State of South Carolina, which came to the possession of the said Harriett M. Mitchell, who resides in that State, a part of which was fraudulently sold by her in a manner to prevent its bringing its value, and that no account of the said property or its proceeds has ever been given—that the said Adm'r and Adm'x have fraudulently caused to be bid off at the sale of the said estate a large amount of property to the said Harriett M. for less than was bid by others—that they have wasted the estate by resisting claims that ought not to have been resisted—by allowing claims that ought not to have been allowed—extending credit to the debtors of the estate, till the debts ceased to be collectible—taking insufficient security for property sold on a credit—and have in various other modes wasted and misapplied the estate—that the said Harriett M. took possession of and used wastefully for some time the personal property—that the choses in action belonging to the estate have some of them been applied to their own use and some lost by mismanagement—that the said Adm'r and Adm'x have not administered on all the estate, and have wantonly wasted a great part of that Administered on—and that the three defendants have confederated to defraud and injure the Complainants.—The Bill prays that Defendants may answer to the allegations of the bill, and exhibit a full inventory of the said estate, and make a showing of their acts as Administrators and Administratrix, and that the said Harriett M. may account for the property that came to her possession in South Carolina—that an account be taken of the said estate, and that the distributive shares of the Complainants be decreed to them, &c. &c. and for general relief

WM. P. CHILTON & A. J. WALKER.
Solicitors for Complainants.

June 28, 1843—$22 50.

Election Notice.

An election will be held on the first Monday in August next, at Jacksonville, and all the other precincts in Benton County, for the purpose of electing a Govenor of the State of Alabama, a Representative to the Congress of the United States from the 7th Congressional District, three Representatives to the State Legislature, a Clerk of the County Court and one Tax Collector.

The Managers of the election at the various precincts are required to call upon each voter to endorse on his ticket "accepted" or "rejected," in reference to the proposed Amendments to the Constitution.

R. S. PORTER, S'hff.

June 28, 1843.

A Relic of Murrell.
50 DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber in Cedar Valley, Paulding county, Georgia, about the 8th ultimo, a

BAY HORSE

of the medium size, black mane, tail and legs, about nine years old, his head and tail would be noticed as being usually small. He has a small circle of rough hair around one of his hind legs, between the hough and pastern joint; when he left, had been shod recently with old shoes *pointed*—(none behind,) was in fine order, and looked well. He has a slow, awkward pace. Any information relative to the said horse will be gratefully received and acknowledged, and the above reward paid for the apprehension of the thief. Address the subscriber at Cedar Town, Paulding county, Ga.

E. H. RICHARDSON.

July 12, 1843.—4t.

POETRY.

THE STARS OF NIGHT.

Whence are your glorious goings forth,
Ye children of the sky,
In whose bright silence seems the power,
Of all eternity?
For time hath let his shadow fall
O'er many an ancient light;
But ye walk above in the brightness still—
Oh, glorious Stars of Night!

The vestial lamb in Grecian fame
Hath faded long ago;
On Persia's hills the worshipped flame
Hath lost its ancient glow:
And long the heaven-sent fire is gone,
With Salem's temple bright:
But ye watch o'er wandering Israel yet—
Oh, changeless Stars of Night!

Long have you looked upon the Earth,
O'er vale and mountain brow:
Ye saw the ancient cities rise,
And gild their ruins now;
Ye beam upon the cottage home,
The conqueror's path of might,
And shed your light alike on all—
Oh, priceless Stars of Night!

But where are they who learned from you
The fates of coming time,
Ere yet the pyramids arose
Amid these deserts' clime?
Yet still in wilds and deserts far,
Ye bless the watchers sight?
And shine where bark hath never been—
Oh lovely stars of Night!

Much have you seen of human tears,
Of human hope and love:
And fearful deeds of darkness too,
Ye witnesses above!
Say, will that blackening record live
Forever in your sight;
Watching for judgment on the Earth—
Oh, sleepless Stars of Night!

Yet glorious was the song that rose
With the fresh morning's dawn;
And still amid our summer sky
Its echo lingers on;
Though you have shone on many a grave,
Since Eden's early blight;
Ye tell of hope and Glory still—
Oh, deathless Stars of Night!

Steamboat Disaster—Forty lives lost!—The steamer Erin, laying at the wharf, sprang a leak last wednesday, at about 6 o'clock, and at 4 P. M. she was fill'ed with water, and went down to the bottom. The river at the time was rising and we expected to see the boat completely engulphed but as good luck would have it, the water commenced falling, and although the steamer had broke loose from her moorings, on account of the heavy current, she was made fast again; not, however, until some forty or more very large rats were drowned. Entire loss, 25 cents. No Insurance.

Hamburg Journal.

Strange Prediction.—The Lancaster Examiner says: "The June snow is said to have a bearing upon the prophecy, some years since, of Lorenzo Dow—who said that in 1843 there would be no King in England, no President in the United States, and snow in June!"

If Lorenzo made such a prediction events since his death have proved him to be a much better prophet than Father Miller, and the latter will have to yield the palm of honor. If the prediction was made, it is a "singular coincidence," that just at this time a Queen should be upon the throne of England—a Vice President should be performing the duties of President, and that it should snow in June—although it has frequently done so before.

Hope.—What is not hope to man? the vitality of vitality, the life of his life, the great motive power of all exertion, the strengthener; the consoler, the stay, the great battle sword that cleaves through the armor of all adversaries, the conqueror that strikes down opposition, tramples on reverse bursts open the gates of the tomb, and treads upon the neck of death?

A Remarkable Incident.—A pretty incident, says Woonsocket (R. I.) Patriot of the 10th inst., of a most novel character, occurred in that town a few days since. Two men being partially intoxicated in a bar-room of one of our hotels, after having been engaged in an angry despute, pulled off their coats in order to settle the matter by a regular set to at fisticuffs; when at this juncture, a dove, that emblem of peace and innocence, flew into the room and alighted on the shoulders of one of the persons! So sudden and unexpected was the appearance of the bird, and so impressed even were the antagonists with the singularity of the occurrence, that they refrained from using violence, and gave up the combat. The winged peace messenger and maker permitted himself to be taken, and at the present writing is receiving the kind attentions of his captor. The circumstances as here related were furnished us by an eye witness of the scene, and may be depended on as strictly authentic.

GOLD BY THE POUND.

Peeples & Bradford at their Gold Mill in Tallapoosa County, obtained in eight and a half days preceding the 22d of June (ult.) ELEVEN POUNDS of GOLD *in the "quick"*—equal fully to FIVE POUNDS OF PURE GOLD. At another Mill the yield in one day was 104 Pennyweights of *Pure Gold.*—*Alabamian.*

Curious Circumstance.—A dog died in this city on Saturday last, who had been lingering for some time, and who had such peculiar symptoms, that his owner determined to ascertain, if possible, the cause of his death. On cutting him open, a snake was discovered in the stomach, about 24 inches in length, alive and active, whose appearance denoted that he was a real "blood sucker!"

Raleigh Register.

The Art of Healing the sick

"All things work together for good to them that do rig ht."

"He is the best physician, not who talks bes or writes best, but who performs the most cures."—*Rev. J. Wesley.*

THE very astonishing success which has attended the medical skill of Dr. B. R. Thomas, for the last ten yeers, has extended his practica far and neer—from Charleston to New Orleans, having at this time patients in both of the above citias. So very extensive and profitable is his practice; that he will in future reduce his prices to suit the hard times, and the poor class of people, so that every afflicted person may at any and at all times be able to purchase such medicines as will heal them of their diseases; although they may have been of many years standing, and attended by a dozen different Doctors is not a sufficient reason why they cannot be cured by the subscriber.

Afflicted persons living at a distance who can not apply in person, wi pease send the symptoms of their diseases in writing to Dr. B. R. Thomas, near Montgomery, where he will preparre all necessary medicines with directions that will heal and cure their diseases.

The price of Medicine and directions will not be less than five, nor more thnn twenty dollars in any case, even in the very worst cases, so that no person dan think for a moment, but the charges are extremely low.

Also, Dr. Thomos has just completed an Infirmary with convenient rooms for the afflicted that may wish to place themselves or servants under his immediate and personal care. Charges for board and all necessary attendance will be very moderate, but must be paid for in advance in all cases. In a few years more, Dr. Thomas will be enabled and willing to prescribe for the poor gratis.

☞Letters addressed to the subscriber will not be taken from the office, unless post paid.

B. R. THOMAS.

FROM J. B. EARL D. D.

A positive Cure for the Gravel.

For humanity sake will Ddtors of newspapers pleese give the following a few insertions in their papers, that those afflicted with that dreadful disease, Calculus, or Stone in the bladdar may know where to go for a cartain cure.

It is well known to all respectable physicians, that there is nothing known to the faculty that can be depended upon for that most painful and tormenting of all diseases. In 1819 I became afflicted with Gravel, which gradually grew from bad to worse until 1841. During this period I tried all the remedies of every physician in my reach that professed to know any thing about the disease. I went to Mobile and placed myself under the immediate care of the most eminent for two months, so that, it will readily be perceived that every thing known to the faculty was fully tried, except an operation, and to no benefit whatever. I returned home in the last agony of despair, for the disease had now become as bad as it could be without producing immediate death. In this situation I heard of Dr. B. R. Thomas near Montgomery, and wrote to him that if he could cure me with certainty, to send the medicine, but if there was the least doubt respecting the cure, not to attempt to do any thing for me, for I was waiting for the violence of the disease to cease a little, that I might visit New York to have an operation performed. Dr. Thomas sent his prescription by mail, stating that it would relieve me in 24 hours. This, of itself, I considered almost a gross iusult! That he could cure me in 24 hours of a disease to 22 years standing, which had baffled all the medical wisdom of the faculty that had been heaped together for four thousand years, appeared to me the very essence of uaqeky.er nut a drowning man will catch at straws—a person in great agony will swallow any thing. I commenced using his simple but harmless medicine, and it is truly very astonishing to tell, but the truth must come; in 24 hours to my great joy, I was perfectly relieved of every symptom of the disease. It is now 12 months since this cure was performed, and I feel as free from Gravel as any man living. I do earnestly te commend all persons afflicted with Gravel, ro apply to Dr. Thomas for a cure.

May 6, 1842. *J, B. EARL.*

Perry County, Ala. June 54, 1841.

I take great pleasure in stating to the public, that Dr. B. R. Thomas has relieved me of a liver disease of many years standing after a number of physicians had failed to do. Also, he cured in my family a bad case of scrofula or King's Evil, and one of the worst cases of palsey, I ever have seen. In 1840, I had in my family thirty-five cases of fever, several of them were Connestive of the very worst form, all of which soon got well under his treatment. At the same time other physicians in my neighborhood lost many, and some more than half of their patients with Congestive fever, while Dr. Thomas lost only one patient during the sickly season, which has given me the greatest possible faith in his kill and system of practice.

J. K. C. POOL.

Montgomery, April 14th, 1842.

I take great pleasure in stating to the public that Dr. B. R. Thomas relieved my little son 12 months old of Gravel in 24 hours. He discharged, perhaps, the largest stone that ever came from a child of that age. His remedy for gravel appears to do every thing that he promises, and much more than could be reasonably expected. May 13. *JAMES K. PINKSTON*

Montgomery Co. June 21, 1840.

Dr. B. R. Thomas—Dear Sir.—When I wrote to you to come and see me, or send some medicine. I had been laboring under a disease of the stomach and bowels about eight months, and had been taking calomel and blue pills for four months, which had so reduced and finally prostrated me, that I could scarcely walk about the house, without ever benefitting me the least, or relieving the disease. In four or five days after I commenned taking your medicine, the disease was checked, and I continued to strengthen and mend every day. It appeared to act as a tonic, never in the slightest degree making me sick, and I have continued to mend ever since. I make this statement with the hope that other afflicted persons may be benefitted by applying to you. *GREEN WOOD.*

Macon County, January, 1839.

Feeling it a duty owed to the afflicted of Alabama, I state that my servant Jack was afflicted with a severe inflammation of the stomach and bowels. He was attended by a physician of great eminance, until his life was despaired of; his physician stating that he was incurable.—Dr. Harwell next examined him, and several times stated that he could not be cured, and that he would certainly die in a few days. Feeling it my duty to do all in my power to seve my servant, as a last resort, I carried him to Dr. Thomas of Columbus, who examined him very closely, and said he was truly in a dangerous situation; but that he could be cured in six weeks. I left my boy with him, confident that he could not survive many days; but to my great astonishment, and greater satisfaction, I received a letter stating that Jack was perfectly restored. He now enjoys the best of health.

ZENO FITZPATRICK.

Lowndes County, Alabama.

This is to certify that my servant woman Grace, was severely afflicted for three years, during which time she was attended by eminent mineral Doctors, without any benefit; they could not do her any good whatever. She gradually grew worse and worse, until she was very near the brink of eternity. In this situation I conveyed her to Dr. Thomas in Columbus. Six weeks thereafter, on my way home from North Cerolina, I called at Dr. Thomas', with the full expectation of hearing that she was dead; but to my great surprise and satisfactio I found he perfectly well and ready to return home.

B. L. SANDERSON.

Washington City, Jan. 22, 1830.

Having had the pleasure of the acquaintance of Dr. B. R. Thomas for a number of years, I take great pleasure in recommending him to all to whom I may be known, as a gentleman of correct habits and good moral character, and further in expressing my confidence in his skill as a physician; knowing as I do, that he has performed many extraordinary cures of diseases, which had entirely baffled the skill of other physicians.

WILSON LUMPKIN.

As Dr. B. R. Thomas has determined to remove to Alabama, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been personally acquainted with him for many years, during which time he has been a practising physician, and upon the examnation of his medical skill by Wm. P. Grahamore of the members of the Medical Board o, Georgia, it was readily admitted he had acquirt ed valuable medical knowledge unknown to the faculty. I feel it my duty to say, that he is respected and esteemed as a Physician of character and a citizen of high moral worth. I recommend him in the highest terms wherever he may travel, as a man in whom confidence may be placed. *WM. C. DAWSON.*

Washington City, Jan. 22, 1839.

We, the undersigned, were well acquainted with Dr. B. R. Thomas during his residence near Nashville, Tenn. where he removed in 1826. We take great pleasure in saying that Dr. Thomas sustained an irreproachable character, and that he is worthy of all confidence.

EPHRAIM H. FOSTER.
FELIX GRUNDY.

Oglethorpe County, Georgia.

This may certify, that I was severely afflicted with Dyspepria for several years, and was cured by Dr. Thomas, after the skill of the mineral doctors had failed. *JOHN HANKINS.*

This may certify that a negro boy of mine, who had been afflicted for several years with Dropsy, was effectually cured by Dr. Thomas after the skill of many other regular physicians had entirely failed. Given under my hand in Milledgeville, Ga. *THOMAS FORD.*

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Cherokee County.

TAKEN up by Thomas R. Williams, sorrel horse, supposed to be eight years old, fifteen hands high, white mane in part, blaze in his forehrad, no other marks or brands; appraised to $40.

Copy—Test,
JOHN S. WILSON, Clerk.
June 7 1848.- 3t.

Thos. A. WALKER & Wm. L. CAIN WILL practice Law together in all the Courts of Cherokee and DeKalb counties, Ala. All business confided will receive prompt attention. Dec. 3, 1842.

State of Alabama,
Benton County.

TAKEN UP and posted by John Honeycutt, a cream colored mare Mule, 7 or 8 years old, 14 hands high, with a dark stripe across the shoulder—appraised to fifty dollars,

M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k.
June 12th, 1843.

State of Alabama,
Benton County.

Orphans Court, June 12th, 1843.

ABSALOM TAYLOR, Administrator of the Estate of John F. Taylor, Deceased having filed his accounts and Vouchers for final settlement of the Estate of said Deceased.—It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, for six weeks, notifying the distributees, creditors, and all those interested in said Estate, that a final settlement will be made of said Estate, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville, on Friday the fourth day of August next, according to the accounts and vouchers of the Administrator as filed, unless objected to.

M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k.
June 14, 1843.—6t.

Samuel F. Rice,
AND
Thomas D. Clark,

HAVE formed a copartnership in the practice of Law, under the firm name of RICE & CLARKE.

They will attend the Circuit, County and Chancery Courts in the 9th Judicial Circuit, and the Supreme Court of the State.

They will also attend the District Court of the United States at Huntsville, for the purpose of perfecting all cases under the BANKRUPT LAW, which may be committed to their care. ☞The engagement of either one of the partners, in any business, will secure the services of both.☜

Office of Rice at Jacksonville, Ala.
Office of Clarke at Talladega, Ala.
June 29, 1842.—tf.

William H. Underwood,
AND
Samuel S. Hinton,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the Law, and will attend the Courts of Floyd, Walker, Chattooga, Cass, Lumpkin and Cherokee counties in Georgia. St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton, Talladega and the Supreme court in the State of Alabama. All business entrusted to them in any of the above courts will meet with punctual attention.

Cedar Bulff, Cherokee county, Ala.
March 22, 1843 —tf.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Cherokee County.

TAKEN up by John R. Davis, two horse beasts, one a chesnut sorrel mare about six years old, some white spots on her back, blaze face, shod before, 14 1-2 hands high, appraised to thirty dollars; the other a clay bank colt, about 5 years old, white snip on the nose, black main and tail, about 13 hands high, appraised to fifteen dollars before W. McElrath, Esq.

JOHN S. WILSON *Cl'k.*

Copy—test.
May 13, 1843.

State of Alabama,
Benton County.

ORPHANS' COTRT, Special Term, July 3rd, 1843.

JOSHUA MILNER, Administrator of the estate of James Donaldson, dec'd. having reported said estate ready for final settlement and filed his statement—

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks, notifying the next of kin and creditors of said dec'd. that a final settlement will be had of said estate on Friday the 18th day of August next, according to the statement of said Adm'r as filed, unless objected to.

Copy from the minutes:
M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k.
July 5, 1843.—6t.

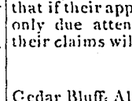
State of Alabama,
Benton County.

ORPHANS' COURT, Special Term, June 20th, 1843.

WILLIAM SCOTT, Administrator of the estate of Dunlap Scott, dec'd. having filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.—It is therfore ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, for three successive weeks, requiring all persons interested in said estate, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville, on Friday the 11th day of August next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the Administrator as filed.

M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k.
June 21, 1843.

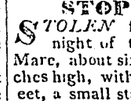
State of Alabama,
Randolph County.



TAKEN up and posted by David E. Gresham, living at McDonald, one sorrel mare, eight or nine years old, fourteen hands high, one hind foot white, a blaze in her face, some collar marks, and appraised to thirty dollars this 21st of April, 1843.

W. M. BUCHANAN, *C. C. C.*
by his dept. W. B. CAMPBELL.

State of Alabama,
Randolph County.



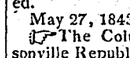
TAKEN up and posted by Albert McBurnett, living on little Tallapoosa, four miles from McDonald, one sorrel Horse, seven or eight years old, 13 or fourteen hands high, left hind foot white and a blaze in his face, some marks of gear, and appraised to thirty dollars, this 3rd day of May, 1843.

W. M BUCHANAN, C. C. C.
by his dept. W. B. CAMPBELL.

The State of Alabama,
DeKalb County.

TAKEN UP, and posted, by Lewis R. Collins, at Bootsville, one brown mare mule, about thirteen hands three inches high, branded on the near shoulder with the letter X, supposed to be about twelve years old—appraised to thirty five dollars before J. G. Winston, J. P.

TEST: A. W. MAJORS, Cl'k,
June 14th 1843.



MRS. WASHINGTON, presents her respects, to the citizens of Benton County, and the public generally, and informs them, that she has opened a house in town of Jacksonville, for the reception of boarders—and the accommodation of Travelers.—She declines reccommending her house in the usual mode, and whilst she will be thankful for the patronage of all who choose to call on her, she desires that her house may be tested by its merits.—Her house, is on the South east corner of the Public Square, formerly occupied as a public house, by John B. Pendleton.

Jacksonville Ala., 24th Janv, 1843.

To Pension and Revolutionary Claimants.

THE undersigned having formed an association with a Gentleman at Washington City of *great experience and success* in establishing and consummating Pension, Revolutionary, Florida Horse and Military Land claims, and being furnished with all the necessary documents and instruction requisite in the adjustment of said claims, offer ourselves as agents for the South Western country, with an assurance to all claimants, that if their application be made in time, not only due attention will be rendered, but their claims will be more easily established.

WM. L. CAIN,
JAS. T. SAURIE.

Cedar Bluff, Alabama, March 21, 1843.—tf.

Address either of us at Cedar Bluff, Cherokee county, Ala.,

REFER TO

Hon. Arthur Foster, } Cedar Bluff,
" Tho: B. Cooper, } Cherokee county
" J. M. Hendrix. } Alabama.

STOP THE THIEF.

STOLEN from the Subscriber on the night of the 22d instant, a bright bay Mare, about six years old, five feet two inches high, with white on one of her hind feet, a small star in her forehead, her tail s long dock, and not bushy. She moves well under the saddle; paces and walks well. Any person detecting the thief and returning the mare, to the subscriber living nine miles south west of La Fayette, Chambers County, Ala., will be liberally rewarded. *CLEMENT FORBES.*

May 27, 1843.

☞The Columbus(Ga) Enquirer, Jacksonville Republican and Wetumpka Times, will give the above three insertions monthly, and forward their accounts to this office

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Randolph County, Ala. a negro man of the following description, to wit: of dark complexion, 5 feet 8 inches high, aged about 25 years, sore legs, and says his name is RILEY, and that he is the propertp of James W. Harris, of Athens, Clark County, Georgia. He says that he escaped from Goldville, Tallapoosa county, Ala.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

SAMUEL CARPENTER,
Special Coroner.
July 5, 1843—5t.—$6 00.

State of Alabama,
Benton County

TAKEN UP and posted by William Crompton, near Connel's old Ferry, on Coosa River, a Bay mare, 10 or 12 years old, small star in the forehead, some collar marks, 14 hands high, and appraised to twenty five dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k.
June 28, 1843.

A. J. WALKER,
Attorney at Law,
Jacksonville, Ala.

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to any professional business entrusted to his care in the Counties of Benton, Talladega, Cherokee, St. Clair, Randolph and DeKalb.

☞Office S. E. corner of the square.☜

P. S. A. J. W. will also close the business of the late firm of Cochran & Walker now dissolved by limitation.

May 31, 1843.

State of Alabama,
Benton County.

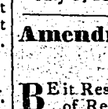
ORPHANS' COURT, Special Term, June 21st, 1843.

COOPER B. TATE, Administrator of the estate of John B. Taylor, deceased, having this day filed his allegations, setting forth that the estate of said dec'd is insolvent—

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Friday the fourth day of August next, be set to hedr and determine said allegations—and it is further ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for two weeks, and by advertisement on the Court House door, notifying the creditors of said estate of the filing of said allegations and of the time set for hearing and determining the same.

Copy from the minutes.
M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k.
Jul (5, 1843.—2t.

NOTICE.



THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends & the public in general, that he still continues to keep a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT

in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton Co. Ala at the same stand, on the N. E. corner of the public square, where he expects to remain permanently—and feels confident from past experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

AARON HAYNES.

State of Alabama,
Benton County.

NOTICE is hereby given that we the undersigned have been appointed by the Hon. E. T. Smith Judge of the Orphans' Court of said County, Commissioners so audit the claims against the estate of Wiley B. Holingworth Deceased which hat been duly declared insolvent. And creditors are allowed until the 1st Monday in September to present and prove their claims. On the last Friday in August we will attend especially to the auditing said claims, and on that day the creditors are requested to present them.

A. J. WALKER
W. H. ESTILL,
Commissioners.
Jacksonville, February 15th, 1843.

Sheriff Sales.

By virtue of three executions, two from the County Court and one from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first monday in August next, the west half of the south west fourth of sec. 35, fracttonal township 12, in Range 10 east in the Coosa Land Dist. Levied on as the property of Joseph Moore to satisfy said executions, one in favor of Willkins and Billingsby, and one in favor of John Anderson.

R. S. PORTER, Sheriff.
July 5, 1843.—5t.—$3, 00

By virtue of one execution from the County Court of Benton County and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Conrt House door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in August next, the east half of the south east fourth of sec. 12, township 13, R. 10, upon which there is a good Grist & Saw mill, Levied on as the property of Charles F. Alexander and George R. D. Alexander to satisfy said execution in favor of Zechariah Ellison.

R. S. PORTER, Sheriff.
July 5, 1843.—5t—$3, 00.

Amendments to the Constitution.

BE it Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That the following amendments to the Constitution of the State of Alabama, be proposed to the people of said State, which when agreed to by a majority of all the citizens of said State, voting for Representatatives, and ratified by two thirds of each house of the next General Assembly, voting by yeas and nays, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes whatever, as a part of the Constitution of the State of Alabama, to wit: strike out the word fifty, in the tenth section of the fifth article, and insert in lieu thereof, one hundred, and strike out of the twelfth section of the fifth article, and insert in lieu thereof, the following: Chancellors, Judges of the Supreme Court, and judges of the Circuit Courts, shall be elected by joint vote of both houses of the General Assembly, and judges of the Inferior Courts shall be elected by the qualified electors of each county.

JOHN ERWIN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
NATHANIEL TERRY,
President of the Senate.

Approved, 2nd January, 1843.
BENJ. FITZPATRICK.

AN ACT more fully to carry into effect Joint Resolution passed at the present session of the Legislature, upon the subject of the alteration of the Constitution of the State of Alabama.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That it is hereby made the duty of the Superintendants of the elections for members of the Legislature, in the several precincts in this State, on the first Monday in August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, to call upon each voter to endorse on his ticket, the word "accepted" or "rejected." And it is hereby made the duty of the returning officers of said elections, in each and every county in this State, to make a return of said vote to the Secretary of State, whose duty it shall be to communicate the result to the next General Assembly within the first week of its session. And that this act be published with the joint resolution passed at the present session of the Legislature, proposing to alter the Constitution of the State of Alabama.

JOHN ERWIN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
NATHANIEL TERRY,
President of the Senate.

Approved, 4th February, 1843.
BENJ. FITZPATRICK.

Department of State,
Tuscaloosa, 19th April, 1843.

I certify that the foregoing are correct copies of the Joint Resolution and Act aforesaid, taken from the original rolls deposited in this Department.

W. GARRETT,
Secretary of State.
May 17th, 1843.—12t.

Tax SALES.

On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, Lot No 12 containing ¼ths of an acre more or less, bounded north by Ladiga street, east by Thomas street—owner unknown—levied on for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES.
Tax Collector, B. C.
June 7th, 1843.—6t.—$3, 50.

On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, Lot No. 3, quantity and owner unknown, bounded on the south by Haman Alley, west by broad street, and east by McGehee street—levied on for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the years 1842.

L. D, JONES.
Tax Collector, B. C.
June 7th, 1843.—6t.—$3 50.

On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to bublic sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, Lots No. 71 and 72, quantity and owner unknown, bounded north by Ladiga street, east by Gayle street and south by Drayton street—Levied on for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, B. C.
June 7, 1843.—6t.—$3, 50.

On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, Lots No. 108, 109, 110, and 111, bounded on the east by broad street—Levied on as the property of Towns of Georgia, for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, B. C.
June 7, 1843.—6t.—$3, 50,

On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, Lot No. 71—Levied on as the property of Robinson Painter, for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, B. C.
June 7, 1842.—6t.—$3, 50.

On the first Monday in Augest next, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder for cash; before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, one Lot supposed to contain two acres, bounded on the north by W. B. Martin's Lot and on the west by the Male Academy Lot—Levied on as the property of Sparks of Georgia, for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year, 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, B. C.
June 7, 1842.—6t.—$3, 50.

On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, one Lot supposed to contain two acres more or less, adjoining Male Academy and Sparks Lot—Levied on as the property of Lucky of Georgia for taxes due and remainiug unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, B. C.
June 7, 1842.—6t.—$3, 50.

On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, one Lot, No. not known at present occupied, by John Black, and formerly owned by H. H. Boggess—Leviep for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, B. C.
June 7, 1842.—6t.—$3, 50.

On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to bublic sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, one Lot lying north of the Methodist Church Lot—Levied on as the property of C. A Green of Mississippi, for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, B. C.
June 7, 1842.—6t.—$3, 50.

On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to public sale to the higeest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonvile, one Lot containing 40 acres, lying near the foot of the mountain one mile east of Jacksonille on the Rabbit town road—Levied on as the property of Watson and Hilderburn for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, B. C.
June 7, 1842.—6t.—$3, 50.

On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, the east half of Section 31, township 13, Range 6, supposed to belong to Taylor of Georgia Levied for taxes due and remained unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D JONES,
Tax Collector, B. C.
June 7, 1842.—6t.—$3. 50.

On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, one half Section of Land, bounded south by the land of Jordan, and esat by Littles, supposed to belong to Blythe or Criswell—Levied for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, B. C.
June 7, 1842.—6t.—$3, 50.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership of William P. Chilton & Company, is dissolved by limitation, and by cessation of business of many days.

April 26, 1843 —tf.